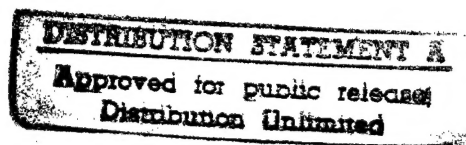


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28 January 1986

# East Europe Report



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28 January 1986

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AGRICULTURE

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ROMANIA'S VADUVA ADDRESSES BALKAN AGRICULTURAL MEETING

Bucharest AGRICULTURA SOCIALISTA in Romanian 3 Oct 85 p 9

[Text] Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government, on 25 September received the delegations attending the meeting of the chairmen of central cooperative organizations of Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia, Romania, and Turkey.

Discussed were aspects of expanding and diversifying the relations of cooperation with cooperative organizations in the respective countries; the sides emphasized the increased opportunities existing for developing these relations on mutually advantageous bases.

On the occasion, the Romanian side presented the concepts and principles promoted by our country and by the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, on developing relations of good neighborliness, friendship, and cooperation with the Balkan states, and stressed the need to turn the Balkans into a nuclear free area of peace, cooperation, and friendship.

During the meeting, the sides highlighted the positive results and the constructive spirit of understanding that marked the proceedings of the session.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Paul Niculescu, chairman of the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Marketing Cooperatives--CENTROCOOP.

The second meeting of the chairmen of cooperative organizations in the Balkan area was held in Bucharest on 24-25 September 1985. The session was attended by Ivan Pramov, chairman of the Central Union of Cooperatives of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; V. Zarkinos, member of the management board of the Panhellenic Confederation of the Union of Agricultural Cooperatives of Greece; Ratko Svilar, chairman of the SFRY Union of Cooperatives; Paul Niculescu, chairman of Romania's CENTROCOOP; and Kamal Ozdemir, director general of the Union of Sugarbeet Production Cooperatives of the Cooperative Association of Turkey.

The participants extensively briefed each other on the current and future activities and tasks of their organizations, and exchanged views on

opportunities for developing the cooperation among them on mutually advantageous bases. It was unanimously agreed to continue such meetings, to encourage foreign trade, exchanges of goods, and other economic relations, and to develop exchanges of experience among cooperative organizations in the Balkan area.

The agenda also featured a presentation on the current aspects of Romania's socioeconomic development by Professor Dr. Ilie Vaduva, rector of the Academy of Economic Studies and deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and visits to CENTROCOOP units.

The session proceeded in a spirit of mutual esteem and respect, understanding and cooperation, thus constituting a contribution to developing the relations between the participating organizations and thus, to developing friendly cooperation in the Balkan area and to the cause of good neighborliness in this part of Europe.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ECONOMY

TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENTS IN EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN OUTLINED

Principal Goals of Transportation System

Prague DOPRAVA in Czech No 2, 1985 pp 101-103

[Article by Eng Vladimir Blazek, minister of transportation of the CSSR:  
"Principal Goals of the Transportation System in the Eighth 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] By its Decree No 262, dated 21 September 1984, the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic approved the "Basic Directions of the Economic and Social Development in Czechoslovakia Through the Year 1995" and the "Directives for the Eighth 5-Year Plan."

The basic directions of economic and social development during the period through the year 1995 emanate from national economic goals and take proposals for structural changes and the findings of analyses of existing development trends in the Czechoslovak economy into account, as well as from evaluations of external and internal conditions of future development, while respecting the realistic possibilities and essential continuity of current development.

Economic growth is oriented to the express growth of the efficiency of social production through the maximum utilization of natural and economic conditions, resources, and opportunities, particularly with respect to the production-technology base and increments in the work-capable populace.

The realization of these principles while taking into account current development trends, the predetermined nature of investment construction and resources of manpower will require a substantial acceleration in the intensification of the restructuring of the economy and, primarily, means the assignment of higher evaluations to all material and energy resources, the more effective realization of scientific-technical progress, and increasing the efficiency of basic assets and the process of capital construction.

This rendering of developmental tendencies to be more progressive should be aided also by the more effective inclusion of the Czechoslovak economy in the international division of labor but primarily by the gradual structural changes being undertaken in individual sectors of the national economy during the Eighth and Ninth 5-Year Plans in favor of priority development of certain sectors and production which are less energy-intensive, less materials-intensive

and less investment-intensive and by a high export efficiency accompanied by the attenuation of ineffective sectors and production.

The directive for the Eighth 5-Year Plan then emanates primarily from the level reached by the national economy and the standard of living of the populace and takes into account all factors affecting subsequent developments in the national economy and persisting influences of foreign markets and world prices of raw materials, fuels, and energy.

As early as the Eighth 5-Year Plan it is necessary to proceed from the assumption that the requirements of unconditionally satisfying all transport needs, which was a priority requirement during the period of the extensive development of the national economy, will yield its place to the requirement of satisfying the rational transportation needs in the most efficient manner. From the standpoint of transport policy, this represents a quality leap, that is to say, it represents the growth of the significance of quality economic indicators of transportation operations and of the significance attached to the economic utilization of capital assets, materials, and, particularly, of all types of energy.

Efforts to increase efficiency in transportation will be promoted under particularly unfavorable conditions because the high degree of utilization of capacities of the transport infrastructure in the most efficient transport sectors, the high investment costs involved in their reconstruction and renewal in the presence of limited resources, the necessity to complete extensive construction projects which have already been started, and other factors considerably narrow the space available for significant changes in transportation. That is why it is necessary to carry out the structural changes in transportation particularly with a view to the current determining elements which include the need to lower the transportation-intensive and energy-intensive components of the national economy and to assure the contribution made by scientific-technical development in the broadest possible terms.

The elaborated tasks of the directive for working out the proposal for the Eighth 5-Year Plan must, therefore, be considered to be minimal in nature and efforts must be made to see to it that plan proposals assure a higher growth of efficiency in all decisive sectors. I have in mind particularly the following:

- a. reduction of the materials-intensive and energy-intensive nature of transportation,
- b. maximum utilization of existing capital assets,
- c. reduction of import requirements,
- d. shortening of construction deadlines and reduction of residual budgetary expenditures,
- e. broad application of scientific-technical development,



- f. increasing the rate of growth of productivity, technical levels, and the quality of work,
- g. speeding up modernization and reconstruction,
- h. creation of conditions for the smooth handling of international transportation,
- i. limiting undesirable influences of transportation upon the environment.

The current situation in the national economy indicates that our "transportation intensity" continues to be too high in comparison with developed European countries (roughly double). The stated goal is to improve the situation to such an extent that the demand for transportation will be reduced at a minimum by 8 percent by the end of the year 1990.

However, this task is not only a matter for transportation organizations but individual transport workers must work up measures to reduce transportation demand in their areas of jurisdiction, which should be aimed, in accordance with specific conditions in various sectors, primarily at greater utilization of local sources of raw materials, the lowering of the mass of construction projects, the application of area services in the construction industry, the optimalization of the size of agricultural enterprises, and a more purposeful deployment of manpower. From the standpoint of the transportation factor then, it will be necessary to promote effective measures in the area of supplier-consumer relationships, a more effective regional breakdown of material-technical supplying, and a rationalization of material and raw material flows.

The directive for the Eighth 5-Year Plan contemplates an overall growth in transportation (excluding pipeline transportation) in 1990, in comparison with 1985, of 3.7 percent with respect to volumes, and by 7.7 percent with respect to outputs. In 1990, the volume of transportation is expected to attain 1,621 million tons and planned outputs will reach virtually 109 billion ton-km. The greatest share in the increment of outputs at a level of 5.63 billion ton-km will be taken care of by less energy-intensive types of transportation, that is to say, by railroad and water transportation.

The overall volume of passenger transportation (excluding MHD and AID) will grow by 5.6 percent during the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The transport output in terms of passenger-kilometers will grow at virtually the same rate.

For the Eighth 5-Year Plan, we anticipate that outputs in railroad freight transportation will rise by 4.6 percent, outputs in water transportation by 43.6 percent, and public highway transportation will account for 60.4 percent of the total volume of highway transportation in 1990, as opposed to 56.0 percent in 1985.

With respect to passenger transportation, we anticipate the most rapid growth in outputs in mass municipal transportation--by 15 percent; in air transportation, particularly in international transportation, by 8.4 percent; in highway transportation by 7.4 percent; and in rail transportation by 2.5 percent.

With respect to individual transportation, we anticipate a lowering of the dynamics of growth of outputs and a growth of only 6 percent over the period of the 5-year plan is expected.

An important task of the Eighth 5-Year Plan will be the further reduction of energy-intensive nature of transportation. It is anticipated that this will be assured primarily through further development of electrification of railroad lines, of increasing the share of streetcar and trolleybus transportation, by reducing the consumption of fuels and energy, including a number of rationalization measures, but particularly by a priority orientation toward dividing transportation work among transport sectors which are less energy-intensive.

In this connection, it will be necessary to assure that railroad freight transportation will account for at least 74 percent of the total volume of freight transportation in 1990; water transportation, 5 percent; and Czechoslovak State Automobile Transportation would account for at least 60 percent of the overall transport outputs recorded by automotive freight transportation. With the progressing electrification of railroad lines, the share of outputs accounted for by electric traction will increase from 55.8 percent in 1985 to 61.5 percent in 1990.

An essential prerequisite for the realization of these measures is the assurance of the necessary deliveries of transport media in the desired quantities, assortments, and having the desired technical-economic parameters.

Existing experience has confirmed the justification of including the problem of lowering the energy-intensive nature of transportation and the problem of more progressive transport systems among the state goal-oriented programs and the need for their further and broader utilization after 1985.

The proposal for State Goal-Oriented Program No 10--"Progressive Transportation Systems"--which will draw upon existing experiences and upon the verification phase of the State Goal-Oriented Program No 13 from 1982 through 1985, is being prepared for the years 1986-1990. It is anticipated that planning and substantive prerequisites for assuring the outlined goals of development pertaining to the transportation systems being followed will be maintained (that is to say, of the container transportation system, of stations devoted to concentrated loading and unloading operations, of the transportation of piece goods by the collection service of the Czechoslovak State Automobile Transportation Enterprise, as well as palletization). It is anticipated that in 1990 the growth of goods transportation involving these systems will amount to as much as 12.5 percent in comparison with 1985. Emphasis is placed particularly on creating conditions for the realization of transport chains [possibly unit trains] and the rationalization of the entire cycling process from the dispatcher to the consumer and mechanization of loading and unloading work on the part of shippers and movers.

In the area of development of manpower, it is anticipated that the sector of the Federal Ministry of Transportation will undergo an increase in employment by the addition of approximately 7,000 workers and that some 5,000 workers

will be added to transport organizations controlled by national committees over the course of the 5-year plan. Despite adopted measures in the area of social policy, the stabilization of operational professions, particularly with respect to railroads and mass municipal transportation, remains a problem because the stipulated increase in manpower continues to make it impossible to effect the substantial lowering in overtime work in transportation.

Whereas the Seventh 5-Year Plan was characterized by the gradual realization of measures adopted by the Policy Advisory Committee of the CPCZ and the Government of Czechoslovakia, the Eighth 5-Year Plan will be aimed at intensification, improving quality, and, within the framework of possibilities, even expanding the adopted social measures. Within the framework of the plan of social development for the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the principle of a separated allocation for the social sector will be maintained, as was the case during the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

In comparison with the situation which existed during the previous 5-year plan, the investment means which we will invest in the technical base of public transportation during the Eighth 5-Year Plan will again be higher so that the development trend with respect to investment construction will be maintained even if the allocated funds will not make it possible to realize all intended projects in the transportation system nor make it possible to solve all of the most pressing operational requirements. For example, almost Kcs 24.5 billion will be devoted in the Eighth 5-Year Plan to the purchase of locomotives, freight cars, aircraft, ships, and other essential machines and installations. Consequently, it is necessary to orient these funds toward campaigns which allow us to anticipate the attainment of high efficiency and effectivity.

In the course of the past years, the management of the Federal Ministry of Transportation has several times evaluated the effectivity and fulfillment of Czechoslovak Government Resolution No 215/1977, which set forth the principles of state transport policy. It was found that a number of measures in the area of planning, prices and tariffs, foreign exchange, and reproduction of basic assets, organization and management, etc., had been successfully applied and that the approved principles of state transportation policy continue to have validity.

However, because of a shortage of resources, particularly of investment funds, a substantial increase in output and quality of transportation continues to elude us and fulfillment of the goals of state transportation policy is not commensurate with the required intentions.

Consequently, the need to mobilize all reserves, including increasing the level of management and organizational work in transportation, is emerging into the foreground. We must seek such solutions, the realization of which will not depend on more funds and resources than are set forth in the directive, but rather we must seek progressive and innovative solutions. Scientific-technical development must contribute toward this status to a higher extent than ever.

From the above brief outline of the tasks and problems which face us in the next 5-year plan it is clear that transportation will be operating under even more demanding conditions than has been the case thus far. In addition to the basic task, that is to say, the assurance of the smooth satisfaction of transportation requirements, this industry will have to substantially increase the quality of efficiency involved in the entire transportation process with limited resources.

That is why the decisive role in assuring the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan must be played primarily by the lower levels of organization and management--the railroads, Czechoslovak Airlines, the Czechoslovak Elbe-Oder Navigation Enterprise, the Czechoslovak Danube River Navigation Lines, the INTRANS Enterprise, as well as all other effective economic units.

Currently, we have entered the final phase of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and are finalizing and making more precise the plans for the next 5-year period. It has been determined that while the Seventh 5-Year Plan was very demanding it once more confirmed that the working people in transportation are capable of solving a number even of the most difficult tasks. It would, therefore, not be correct to let up in the work efforts and good results being achieved, but, on the contrary, it is necessary to develop all-round initiative in assuring the tasks which confront us in the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

#### Development of Railroad Transportation

Prague DOPRAVA in Czech No 2, 1985 pp 104-110

[Article by Eng Miloslav Skarka, candidate of sciences, deputy minister of transportation of the CSSR: "Development of Railroad Transportation in the Eighth 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] Railroad transportation continues to be the decisive component of the transportation system of our nation, primarily from the standpoint of mass transportation, that is to say, the transportation of products, the movement of passengers over long and medium distances and from the standpoint of suburban transportation (commuters moved to their jobs, to schools, etc.).

The principal future task confronting railroad transportation is to assure, together with water transportation, that roughly 80 percent of the increase in transportation outputs for freight in the period 1985-1995 are adequately taken care of.

With respect to passenger transportation, the goal is to increase the reliability and quality of travel in addition to the quantitative fulfillment of transportation tasks.

To fulfill these tasks, a number of complicated problems, particularly in the area of the railroad technical base, are being solved today.

Whereas today the characteristic of railroad passenger transportation is the lower level of services rendered, we can anticipate a palpable improvement in

the situation. The creation of conditions bearing on improving the quality of work in the sector of track administration (Government Resolution 190/83) will result in improvements in the timeliness of trains but also in increasing the speed of travel, which is being criticized today. Improvements in the quality of travel will also be contributed to by the gradual replacement of rolling stock whose life span has expired for new and more modern rolling stock with more comfortable interiors. Thus far, the target date for series deliveries of electric traction units (so-called pantographs) from domestic production, without which the quality of suburban transportation could not be assured, particularly in the environs of the Capital City of Prague, remains an open question; their use is being considered also on newly electrified lines having a smaller number of travelers. Improvements in the technical status of passenger cars will be aided by the construction of a new enterprise (ZOS) for the repair of four-axle passenger cars at Vojany, which, once it is completed, will free up some space at the present repair facility at Bubny for the requirements of the Capital City of Prague.

The equipping of railroad stations with modern information technology, baggage lockers, and cleaning machines will continue to be expanded. A special element intended to improve services for travelers traveling long distances or traveling abroad will be the introduction of an automated reservation system for seats on trains, which will be undergoing tests beginning at the end of 1985. The system will reserve tickets, seats, beds, or lounge seats.

A proposal for raising the speed at which selected passenger trains travel up to 200 km/hr is in the study stage; if the Government of Czechoslovakia approves, its realization could be begun as early as the Ninth 5-Year Plan and the 10th 5-Year Plan. In conjunction with capacity possibilities of railroad lines, the introduction of time-interval suburban transportation in the environs surrounding the largest cities of Czechoslovakia will be expanded.

However, according to existing experiences, it will clearly not be possible to assure the comprehensive overall reconstruction and construction of decisive railroad junctions, either in Prague or in Bratislava, not even by the year 2000 as had originally been anticipated.

In the area of freight transportation, we expect that the tight situation which exists between the constantly growing transportation requirements of the national economy and the capacity of the railroad network of the Czechoslovak State Railroads will continue. Utilization of the main railroad lines will continue to be at the upper limit of permissible output and that is why we cannot anticipate an overall palpable quality change in freight transportation in the immediate future.

Compared with the past, the transportation of bulk cargoes (coal, iron ore) will stagnate; such cargoes account for more than 50 percent of the overall volume of freight car loadings.

The anticipated growth in the volume of piece goods transported will be taken care of through the modernization of the overall technical base of the railroads, primarily through the introduction of modern security equipment, the

electrification of railroad lines and the purchase of new freight cars having higher technical and transport parameters. Unfortunately, the development of progressive electric traction is limited by a shortage of electric locomotives delivered by Czechoslovak industry and the high cost of freight cars does not permit the renewal of the freight car inventory to the extent necessary.

A considerable contribution from the standpoint of services rendered to shippers is expected to result from the planned development of integrated transportation systems, particularly containerization. Also, the introduction of modern systems of control, particularly in railroad operations, on the basis of computer technology and the introduction of automated elements to the technical base of railroad transportation will contribute toward mastery of the tasks facing the railroads in the upcoming 5-year plan and in subsequent periods.

In conjunction with the results of work involved in the development of our economy and society, it is necessary to start from the assumption that the requirement for the absolute satisfaction of all transportation needs, which occupied first place during the period of extensive development of the national economy, will yield its leading role to the requirement for the most efficient satisfaction of rational transportation requirements.

Because it is not possible to effect a substantial speedup in the investment intentions aimed at developing railroad transportation, the entire orientation toward solving bottlenecks in transportation lines must be solved with rationalization measures aimed primarily at reducing the transport-intensive nature of these requirements.

In handling the overall volume of transportation work, the railroads account for more than 70 percent of all transport operations. This share is, to a considerable extent, dependent upon the nature of the transported bulk cargoes and upon the efficiency of the transportation routes, which is documented by the data in the table below (in percent).

<u>Item</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1995</u>
Tons	18.7	19.1	19.3	19.6
Ton-km	74.4	74.1	72.0	70.1

The growth in the volume of freight transportation handled by the railroads is shown by the measurable increase in its share of overall transportation. However, with the absolute growth of outputs, the share of the railroads in the overall outputs in ton-kilometers is declining. This is influenced primarily by the anticipated changes in the structure of bulk cargoes.

In the future, the share of international transportation (imports, exports, transit traffic) in the overall volume of transportation will be increasing. A substantial growth is showing up with respect to the group of construction materials and other products in connection with the anticipated shift of these bulk cargoes to highway automotive transportation. The transportation of solid fuels will decline slightly and the share of this group of products in

freight car loadings will decline from 35.6 percent in 1980 to 30.8 percent in 1995. It is anticipated that the average transport distance during the period followed will increase slightly, primarily as a result of the higher share of international transportation and despite the fact that domestic transportation distances are expected to gradually decline. Over a period of 20 years, a growth in the volume of freight transported by railroads is expected to rise by 12.7 percent in 1995.

The division of transportation and transportation work involving passenger transportation is based on the orientation given by Czechoslovak Government Resolution No 158/1982. For purposes of adhering to the directives, we will consider the top limit to be a growth of overall outputs involved in passenger transportation, excluding municipal mass transportation and individual transportation, by 4 percent per 5-year plan period.

With respect to railroad transportation, it is anticipated that the continuing decline of passenger travel will be halted and that the number of passengers transported and the volume of railroad outputs will increase slightly in the upcoming period. It is anticipated that, in 1995, in comparison with 1980, the number of transported passengers will grow by 5.9 percent and the volume of outputs by 8.4 percent. This will be caused, among others, by the fact that the railroads will take on a portion of the passenger transportation load from the bus lines, particularly in the category of commuting to work and school, as well as some long-distance transportation. What will be decisive for the realization of these tendencies is the improvement in the quality of this type of transportation, particularly improvements in reliability and in making connections, also involving other types of transportation.

#### A. Development of Stable Capacities

The primary task in developing stable capacities in railroad transportation is the achievement and maintenance of a good technical status.

Czechoslovak Government Resolution No 190/83, dated 18 August 1983, stipulated the program for long-term measures through the year 1990 intended to raise the operational-technical level of railroad tracks and facilities.

Improvements in the quality of the trackage are expected to result from renewing the system of maintenance which represents an increase in the annual volumes of work done as indicated below:

Comprehensive reconstruction of trackage	830 km
Comprehensive reconstruction of switches	1,900 switch units
Medium repairs	2,100 km
Related construction work	8,500 km
Related exchange of rails	500 km

The development of railroad stations and trackage during the period under consideration will be oriented toward the removal of bottlenecks, that is to say, locations which have an inadequate reserve of throughput capacity of which the Czechoslovak State Railroads currently have a total of 114 (including 69 track



sectors and 45 railroad stations). In view of the possibilities at the disposal of the national economy, it is necessary, in making these removals, to proceed in a phased manner from the intensification stage to the more demanding construction projects, particularly along sectors of main lines, of the southern line, of lines with international significance, in the East Slovakia transloading area, and in the railroad junctions of Prague, Bratislava, and Brno.

Despite all intensification measures, which include primarily the equipping of tracks and stations with modern security technology and the electrification of trackage, it will not be possible even in the Eighth 5-Year Plan to assure the increased efficiency of the first- and second-class trackage to the extent necessary. Consequently, limiting sectors will persist, particularly in locations where a number of tracks meet. These locations are particularly the following: Velky Osek-Nymburk-Lysa nad Labem, Pardubice-Kolin, Ceska Trebova-Chocen, Kutvy-Breclav, and Vrutky-Zilina. To alleviate the pressure on these lines it has already been decided to reroute future heavy traffic to selected branch lines, which include the southern line (Kosice-Zvolen-Trnava-Kutvy-Breclav-Znojmo-Jihlava), the northern branch line (Chocen-Hradec Kralove-Libice nad Cidlinou), and the Prague-Usti nad Labem line (the so-called left bank line). Increasing efficiency through construction of sectors of additional track will, however, in view of limited investment funds, be accomplished only along the eastern portion of the southern track in the sector Roznava-Plesivec and Krivan-Zvolen. Increased efficiency for fixed traction facilities is being pursued along the broad-gauge track from Matovce to Haniska pri Kosiciach.

In the complex of the East Slovakia transloading area, completion of the railroad transloading station at Cierna nad Tisou will continue. The railroad industry is trying to remove the transloading of iron ore from Cierna nad Tisou and striving for its complete transfer to the central transloading point for ores at Haniska pri Kosiciach.

The expansion of the railroad junctions at Prague, Bratislava, and Brno is very difficult and very expensive. These junctions did not present conditions allowing for the necessary rate of construction during the previous period. The reconstruction of the railroad junction in the Capital City of Prague represents the realization of construction projects valued at approximately Kcs 16 billion, with construction valued at a total of Kcs 3 billion having been completed thus far. In the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, on the basis of consultations with the State Planning Commission, an increase in the rate of construction is anticipated. The subsequent course of reconstruction and construction is aimed at concentrating investment capital and capacities in the central region of the city, that is to say, on the main railroad station, on the Vrsovice classification yard and the south siding railroad station, and a volume of work valued at a total of Kcs 1.5 billion is expected to be accomplished during the period of the 5-year plan.

Reconstruction of the railroad junction at Bratislava primarily counts on completion of facilities for passenger transportation, consisting, for the present, only of repairs being made to the existing passenger station.



The railroad junction at Brno has been the subject of a study and it is anticipated that the first phase of its reconstruction will be initiated during the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

With respect to the other railroad stations, additional investment projects are planned for Trnava, Sturove, Poprad-Tatry, and Usti nad Labem. Construction of a new operations-dispatcher building will be initiated at Usti nad Labem-Strekov.

A sizable problem for railroad transportation is the question of assuring called-for investments, whether it be constructions called for by the expansion of extraction localities for coal, the requirements for transport connections of the new nuclear electric power plants during their construction, or the removal of the permanent influence of mining activity upon the railroads and activities caused by the construction of waterworks. As a result of the expansion of extraction locations, construction pertaining to relocation of the Zatec-Chomutov and Prievidza-Novaky lines will be initiated during the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Reconstruction efforts intended to increase the efficiency of the Veseli nad Luznici-Ceske Budejovice-Protivin and Cicenice-Tyn nad Vitavou lines will continue in conjunction with construction of the nuclear electric power plant at Temelin.

Development of the uranium industry requires a new switching of the Ceska Lipa-Decin, Ceska Lipa-Liberec, and Ceska Lipa-Nymburk lines requires a solution for the railroad junction at Ceska Lipa and an increase in the efficiency of the Ceska Lipa-Nymburk line. Of these projects, the Eighth 5-Year Plan will see the initiation of construction intended to provide a new connection within the Ceska Lipa area, as well as corresponding adjustments at the Ceska Lipa railroad station.

The equipping of railroad lines and stations with information, security, and classification equipment is governed by a concept adopted by the collegium of the minister of transportation in July 1983.

The basic directions of development in the Eighth 5-Year Plan will be aimed at providing new information and security equipment along principal lines and selected lines and stations with the goal in mind of increasing safety, improving throughput, creating conditions for the development of electrification and computer technology and at equipping classification stations with sorting equipment intended to lower the need for workers and to raise the quality of the output.

Long-distance cables will be installed along a total of 600 km during the 5-year plan, primarily in conjunction with the development of automatic blocking devices, electrification of tracks, and the expansion of the information announcing network for the transmission of data. The innovation of the cable network will utilize coaxial cable and the possibilities for using optical fiber cable will continue to be examined.

Construction and expansion of the automatic telephone central at Prague, Brno, Olomouc, and Plzen and in other junctions will result in improving the quality

and speed of communications between railroad elements. The use of second- and third-generation centrals will be examined.

The utilization of modern multichannel transmission equipment based on integrated circuits will contribute to the multiple utilization of lines without a requirement to expand them substantially.

Construction of the radio track network along the I and II main lines to facilitate connection between the dispatcher, the train engineer, and conductor, and automated transportation and operations telephone networks will facilitate a better operational management of transportation and, thus, contribute to its smooth flow.

Construction of automated blocking devices is anticipated in the Eighth 5-Year Plan over some 170 km of track, particularly along the tracks of the I and II main lines and along parts of the lines having an international significance. By 1995, it is expected that automatic blocking devices will be located along 2,270 km of track, that is to say, about 17 percent of the network operated by the Czechoslovak State Railroads. These facilities should include some 200 km of long-distance security installations. Traffic along the Prague-Kralupy nad Vitavou line will be controlled by computer.

Construction of relay-type security devices in stations is expected to be accomplished with respect to 1,000-1,700 switching units during the 5-year plan, predominantly in conjunction with automatic blocking devices and in large junctions (Olomouc, Kralupy nad Vitavou, Plzen, etc.).

It is anticipated that sorting technology will be provided for three classification stations in each 5-year plan to facilitate semiautomatic to fully automatic car classification using the KOMPAS modular device of Czechoslovak manufacture.

The proposed developments will contribute to improving the technical level of transportation.

As was the case in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, so subsequent planning periods will see a development of track electrification. During the Eighth 5-Year Plan, roughly 350 km of track will be converted to electric operation.

The concept for future development of track electrification is aimed at:

- a. development of both power systems in such a way as to hold the number of contact locations down to a minimum and to make sure that the electrification of main lines which carry the heaviest burden is not limited; priority will be assigned to developing a single-phase system;
- b. solving the insulated rail joint problem through the use of dual-power locomotives.

In selecting lines for additional electrification, attention is paid to see to it that the electrification primarily achieves the following goals:

- a. maximum savings in motor fuels,
- b. relief for junction stations and thus improving the transportation situation,
- c. purposeful augmenting of lines which have been electrified thus far to make them into full main lines,
- d. improving the environment.

On the basis of studies done, contacts between the two traction power systems were arranged in such a way that they would be most suitable from the standpoint of railroad operations as well as from the economic standpoint. During the course of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, contacts will be realized in the following intrastation sectors: Beroun-Zdice on the Prague-Plzen line; Benesov u Prahy-Bystrice u Benesova on the Prague-Tabor line; Belusa-Puchov on the Bratislava-Zilina line.

Contacts will be solved by a contact separation of the traction line in open line sectors by using dual-power locomotives for all trains using the contacts (the exception will be shunting trains which will continue to be accompanied by motorized locomotives).

During the final years of the 5-year plans, it is anticipated that the following track lengths will be electrified (in percent of the total trackage operated by the Czechoslovak State Railroads):

1985	26%	1990	30%	1995	33%
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At the beginning of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, electrification work will have started along 210 km of track; in contrast, as a result of accomplishing the task of lowering construction work under way, work will have been started on only 65 km of track by the beginning of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. This would lead to sizable difficulties in the area of utilizing capacities of the specialized Electrification of Railroads Enterprise. Consequently, it is necessary to continue to deal with the question of uniformly utilizing the capacity of this enterprise and of the subcontractor deliveries from enterprises outside of the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Railroad Transportation.

Substantial limitations will be imposed on the development of intentions for expanding the locomotive and rolling stock economy. Workplaces of this branch of industry are predominantly unsuitable, particularly with respect to the rolling stock economy, because traction vehicles and advanced-generation rolling stock which will place greater demands upon the maintenance base will be delivered.

Also, it will not be possible to fulfill the requirements of the railroads to the full extent with regard to social investments and apprentice schooling.

The planned investment activities for the Eighth 5-Year Plan include construction of central catering facilities (at a minimum one for each line) and other

structures of a social character in efficient units (a laundry facility at Cierna nad Tisou, polyclinics in Brno and in Prague, a rehabilitation institute at Marianske Lazne).

Initiation of construction of specialized middle school training centers, or continuation and augmentation of these projects is being contemplated for Zvolen, Kosice, Ceska Trebova, Prague, and Usti nad Labem.

#### B. Development of the Means of Transportation

Deliveries of motorized locomotives will be aimed primarily at shunting locomotives (600 kw) and, to a lesser extent, also at line locomotives with facilities to permit the electric heating of passenger consists. Additional locomotives for passenger transportation will be reconstructed in railroad repair facilities and machines shops and change from using steam to provide heat to using electricity. This reconstruction is being undertaken because the need for efficient line locomotives will be declining as a result of additional progress in electrification.

Because of a shortage of financial means in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, it was necessary to slow down the planned rate of renewal and, instead of the originally anticipated more than 230 motorized locomotives, consideration is being given to deliveries of only 159 locomotives.

Because of inadequate capacities existing in Czechoslovak industry, the Eighth 5-Year Plan will see deliveries of only 250 electric locomotives instead of the requested 415. This will require, on the one hand, the continued utilization of existing locomotives over and above their planned life cycle, even at the price of increased maintenance costs, and, on the other hand, is reflected negatively in reducing the rate of development of electrification.

For the sake of maximum energy economy, it is expected that electric direct-current shunting locomotives will be equipped with pulse-type converters and universal-type locomotives will be equipped with pulse-type converters as well as adjustable resistors, depending on the nature of locomotive use. With respect to shunting locomotives, savings in electric energy will be approximately 30 percent, with respect to line locomotives hauling passenger trains, roughly 7 percent.

The further development of electrification will result also in development of the inventory of electric traction units. With a view toward the need to replace at least the direct-current units which are nearing the end of their lifetime, it is expected that, in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, a five car direct-current unit will be developed domestically. Furthermore, development and delivery of alternating current units will continue. Along lines which have fewer travelers than those who use suburban lines which are heavily traveled, we are considering using units with a smaller number of cars and, in the long run, consideration is being given to introducing an electric traction car with trailer cars and a smaller output.

At the end of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the economic life cycle of the EMU-89.0 electric traction units in the Tatra Mountain electric railroad system will be coming to an end. The assurance of deliveries of new vehicles is being pursued for the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

With respect to motorized railroad cars, it is anticipated that a new type of four-axle car--the Model M-273.2, will be introduced. The required volume of deliveries, amounting to about 160 units, during the Eighth 5-Year Plan represents primarily the replacement of the Model M-262.0 and Model M-240.0 motorized cars. Delivery of the four-axle motorized cars is important also from the standpoint of energy. Their replacement with motorized locomotives would mean increasing the consumption of motor fuels by 30 to 60 percent (in exceptional cases, even by 100 percent) and would mean increasing the utilization of passenger cars which are in short supply.

It is not expected that the inventory of two-axle motorized cars will exceed that of the 1985 level.

The greatest share in assuring railroad passenger transportation will continue to be borne by classic consists hauled by locomotives.

The GDR is expected to continue to deliver sleeping cars, dining cars, lounge cars, snack-bar cars, compartment cars, service cars, and double-decked cars which correspond to European standards with respect to their workmanship and equipment.

As a result of the inadequate capacity of Czechoslovak rolling stock factories, it will be necessary, during the Eighth 5-Year Plan, to procure large-capacity freight cars (designated as Bai) needed for the minimal renewal of inventory through imports.

Anticipated deliveries of a total of approximately 600 passenger cars during the Eighth 5-Year Plan, provided by the possibilities of their production and financing assurance, provide almost one-half of the required renewal of this inventory. This fact will exert a negative influence even on the quality of passenger transportation. It is anticipated that an increase in the rate of modernization of the passenger car inventory will not occur until the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

A serious problem for the Czechoslovak State Railroads is the currently unsatisfactory technical status of the freight car inventory. A large number of freight cars are damaged, both by shippers as well as by the railroads, more than one-third of the rolling stock inventory is obsolete and technically unfit. Furthermore, as of 1 January 1990, the strict international standards will apply to the technical workmanship of freight cars, particularly of four-axle freight cars. This regulation will also apply to the communal freight car inventory (OPW) where the Czechoslovak State Railroads will have to put out of service more than 13,000 freight cars from its total of 32,000 cars.

During the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, it will be necessary to proceed with limited funds which will not make it possible to cover the optimum needs

of the transportation industry. In order to preserve at least a certain continuity in the rolling stock inventory in light of the need to withdraw cars from service and the anticipated magnitude of transportation goals in conjunction with requirements levied by shippers and foreign railroad administrations, it was decided to buy more two-axle cars which are also cheaper in comparison with four-axle cars. It is anticipated that a total of 18,700 freight cars will be purchased. The express reductions in funds destined for imports caused the substantial lowering of the possibilities for purchasing freight cars from the GDR and from Poland, namely refrigerator cars and flat cars, destined primarily for the transportation of heavy engineering units.

During the Eighth 5-Year Plan, freight cars which are predominantly universal in character will be delivered. Particular emphasis is placed on the tightness of freight cars (so that undesirable losses in bulk cargoes might not occur) and on the sturdy nature of the cars. The introduction of a new type of truck results in reduction of the overall mass of the car in favor of its carrying capacity.

In the period following 1988, in addition to requiring universal-type freight cars, the transportation industry is looking for production of specialized cars for containers, for grain, for the transportation of fertilizer, etc. All freight cars are required to have a structural magnitude per axle of 22.5 tons and to have the box and floor appropriate to a regime of 120 km/hr. Great emphasis is placed primarily on reducing the mass of individual freight car parts while retaining strength characteristics which influence the reduction of energy consumption.

As was the case before, it is possible to speak of an entire series of additional areas of extensive problems afflicting the railroad industry. The purpose of this article, however, was to briefly illuminate the main developmental intentions of the railroads during the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Conceptual intentions designed to optimize railroad work, naturally, considerably exceed the actual extent of investments in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The development of stable capacities in railroad transportation is, however, demanding also with respect to investments but is limited from the standpoint of territorial problems because, for example, in expanding or lengthening stations and in constructing additional tracks it is necessary to take into account the law pertaining to protection of agricultural land. It is also very difficult to find solutions which would be appropriate from the standpoint of operations and territorial considerations. All of these circumstances then, naturally, influence the extent and rate of the desired capital construction which then retrospectively increases the demands placed upon transportation workers who handle the tasks of railroad transportation under more difficult working conditions. However, it is also a reality and up to all workers on the railroads to exert their maximum efforts, even under not completely ideal conditions, to assure the transport requirements of our society and to thus contribute, in a decisive way, to assuring the development of the Czechoslovak economy in the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

## Development of Highways and Motorways

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[Article by Doc Eng Frantisek Stransky, doctor of sciences: "Development of Highways and Motorways During the Years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan"]

### [Text] 1. Introduction

The further development of automotive transportation and improvements in its quality and economy are connected in Czechoslovakia with the essential modernization of the existing highway net and its gradual augmentation, as well as by the construction of new high-capacity communications of the motorway type. Consequently, in the next years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, within the framework of the overall possibilities at the disposal of the Czechoslovak economy, the further development of highways and motorways is expected and development is expected to focus attention to the most heavily burdened portions of the networks of these types of communications, that is to say, on the following:

- a. modernization of selected highway networks,
- b. construction of additional motorway segments,
- c. construction of basic communications systems in Prague and in Bratislava.

During the years 1986-1990, highway and motorway system workers will be faced by sizable tasks in the area of assuring winter and summer maintenance of surface communications of all types, improving the status of roadbeds, improving the quality of horizontal and vertical traffic markings on these highway facilities, etc.

In solving all of these tasks, it will be necessary not only to follow the highest possible efficiency and to minimize their material-intensive nature, particularly with respect to the consumption of bitumen, cement, and aggregates of higher quality, to reduce the energy-intensive nature of the tasks, not to mention reducing the consumption of motor fuels, but, at the same time, it will be necessary to assure the protection of agricultural and forest land, subterranean and surface sources of water, and limit additional negative consequences for the environment to an economically tolerable extent. A sizable contribution toward assuring these tasks will have to be made by the further development of science and technology which, during the years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan in the highway and motorway economy, is aimed at decisive problems of innovation and modernization primarily of maintenance and repair work pertaining to surface communications.

### 2. Construction of the Motorway Network

During the years 1986-1990, motorway construction in Czechoslovakia will continue by completing construction of motorway sectors started during the years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and valued at approximately Kcs 2.4 billion, as well as by initiation of construction of additional motorway sectors valued at



Kcs 4.1 billion. Priority solutions will be sought for traffic problems involving sally sectors of highways leaving major city areas, together with a gradual interconnection of existing motorway sectors into contiguous routes.

Thus, in the CSR, the years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan will see completion into a contiguous route of the D-5 motorway from Prague to Bavoryn, while construction on the motorway sector Rehlovice-Trmice on Highway D-8 in North Bohemia Kraj will be continued and construction will be initiated on the sally sector of this motorway from Prague; construction will continue on Highway D-11 beyond Podebrady and Highway D-47 as far as Vyskov. During the course of the Eighth 5-Year Plan it is expected that the motorway network in the CSR will be lengthened by approximately 18 km and will reach an overall length in 1990 of approximately 335 km while roughly 41 km of additional motorway sectors will remain under construction.

In the SSR during the Eighth 5-Year Plan, construction of motorway sectors on Highway D-61 in the direction of Trencin will be continued. On Highway D-1, construction will be initiated of the sector Chocholna-Nemsova, construction will continue on additional segments of the motorway sector Liptovsky Hradok-Hybe, while construction will be completed in the sector Licartovce-Budimir in East Slovakia Kraj. As a component of the communications system of the capital city of the SSR, Bratislava, the Federal Ministry of Transportation will be responsible for improving the bridge across the Danube River near Lafrancon and part of the communications between Bajkalska and Senecka to an extent equal to 1a- and 1b-type construction. In addition to the above improvements, 1986-1990 will see the activation of an additional 18.6 km of motorways in Slovakia and the overall length of motorways in the SSR will reach approximately 183 km by the end of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, with some 13 km of additional motorway sectors remaining under construction. The total length of the motorway system in Czechoslovakia in 1990 will be almost 520 km.

As was the case during the Seventh 5-Year Plan with respect to motorway construction, it will be necessary to realize several significant bridge projects during the Eighth 5-Year Plan, such as the bridge across the Danube River in Bratislava, the motorway bridge on the Rehlovice-Lovosice sector on Highway D-8, and the bridge across the Vltava River near Mlcechvost, a bridge across the Labe River near Podebrad, etc. The budgetary costs of 14 newly initiated motorway construction projects totaling some 59 km in length are in the vicinity of Kcs 6.4 billion and clearly documents the demanding nature and complexity of the construction of these motorway sectors, construction of which is expected to be accomplished in the next 5-year plan.

### 3. Construction and Modernization of Selected Highways

With regard to the construction of new highways or modernization of existing highways in the selected highway net, be that within the framework of capital construction or of major repairs, the years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan will see priority allocation to solving problems on the most heavily burdened sectors and, furthermore, the reconstruction or construction of new highways called for by the mining industry or reconstruction and construction of basic communications systems in Prague and in Bratislava. In addition to solving these



problems, it will be necessary to devote priority attention to the following matters with respect to the selected highway system:

- a. completion of the key connection between the North Bohemian Brown Coal Basin and Highway D-8 in the area of Usti nad Labem, including construction projects called for by the extraction of coal and uranium;
- b. continuation in the construction and reconstruction of communications systems in large cities, particularly in Brno, Ostrava, Plzen, Usti nad Labem, Nitra, and Zilina;
- c. completion of contiguous most heavily used sectors in the selected highway net, primarily by connecting them in the direction of Brno-Ostrava, Bratislava-Zvolen, as well as completing the sally sectors of highways leaving major cities;
- d. speeding up the reconstruction of unsuitable highway bridges and replacing temporary bridges, with priority treatment being accorded to the reconstruction of unsuitable bridges along key routes to handle above-average traffic;
- e. removal of specific defects, particularly heavily used level crossings from railroad lines, sharp curves, and the gradual creation of throughways through communities or bypasses.

#### 4. Construction of the Basic Communications System in Prague and in Bratislava

During the years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, in constructing the city of Prague's basic communications system, fundamental attention will be devoted to creating a high-capacity connection between Highway D-5 and Highways D-1 and D-11, with subsequent connections to Highway D-8, whose sally portion as it leaves the city of Prague will be connected by an intersecting radial highway to the basic communications system of the capital city of Czechoslovakia. Preparations are being made to initiate construction of the Strahov tunnel, including connecting portions of the Central Transport Beltway and for a high-capacity connection of the sally portions of Highway D-5, roads I/6 and I/7 by an outer beltway I/1 in the Trebonice-Repy and Repy-Ruzyne sectors.

Similarly, in the capital city of Slovakia, Bratislava, the Eighth 5-Year Plan is expected to yield solutions for the most pressing transport problems of the city, primarily through the rational solution of the intersection at Patronka, which will be solved in a manner other than a level crossing; through increasing the efficiency of the communications in the Mlynska Dolina Lowland, through connecting the Bridge of the Heroes of Dukla Pass with the Lafranconi bridge by creating high-capacity communications, including intersections and creating high-capacity connections between the Bridge of the Slovak National Uprising and Petralka. Also, the elimination of specific defects involved in the connection of the Bridge of the Heroes of Dukla Pass with the sally portion of Highway D-61 and with other sally portions of highways leaving Bratislava will be accomplished.

## 5. Maintenance of Highways and Motorways

Workers in the highway and motorway economy will need to focus considerable attention in all years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan on assuring the proper maintenance of highways and motorways in such a way that these facilities create good conditions for the economic and safe operation of automotive transportation in each year. Consequently, primary attention will have to be devoted to maintaining and improving the status of roadbeds and bridges with the objective in mind of increasing their service life.

The predominant portion of Czechoslovak highways and more than one-half of our motorways has bituminous roadbeds. Consequently, deliveries of bituminous binders play a decisive role in the status of these communications. Despite the increasing consumption of these materials in the highway and motorway economy, deliveries of these substances are essentially stagnating and will remain the same for the next few years and may even decline. That is why maintenance and current repairs of bituminous roadways are seeing the constant introduction of new economizing technology which reduces both the consumption of bituminous binders, assures the more effective utilization of this material and lengthens the service life of bituminous road surfaces. At the same time, bituminous surface renewal projects are seeing the introduction of technologies which regenerate bituminous layers, making it possible to "revive" the existing coverings of these roadbeds, or, in replacing old surfaces with new ones, regenerate the demolished material and facilitate its reuse in the highway or motorway economy. Also, priority treatment is given to following and introducing less energy-demanding technologies which, for example, utilize the technique of cold dressing of bituminous road surfaces, permit the utilization of sulfur additives, etc.

The gradual transition toward a greater and broader use of coatings or thin carpeting layers of bituminous road surfaces, which were introduced in the highway and motorway economy in recent years, must be considered in our country as a basic direction for the rational and efficient utilization of highway asphalt (in view of the availability of bituminous binders here), even through the years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Limited possibilities for utilization of other technological treatments, particularly in the construction industry, are currently leading toward reducing the volume of supplier capacities with respect to carpet type treatment of bituminous roadbeds. By equipping specialized supplier organizations in this industry with machines and mechanisms for the introduction of progressive technology involved in modern renewal of road surfaces and motorway roadbeds in the Eighth 5-Year Plan would make it possible to affect a considerable expansion of the necessary capacity for renewal of road surfaces in Czechoslovakia. The quality and status of road surfaces specifically affect not only the speed and safety of automobile transportation but contribute to an express reduction in the energy-intensive nature of this type of transportation.

In the Eighth 5-Year Plan and in the next 5-year plan, innovation and modernization of maintenance and repair of highways and motorways, as is the case with respect to all other types of surface communications, will be among the decisive tasks of the highway and motorway economy.

## 6. Development of Science and Technology

In addition to the gradual introduction of new findings of science and technology into planning, designing, and into the technology of new highway and motorway construction, including construction of new highway and motorway bridges, which result primarily from the solution of research and developmental tasks on the part of designing and supplier organizations or their respective scientific research bases, the development of science and technology in the years 1986 through 1990, with projections into the out years through 1995, with respect to the highway and motorway economy will be aimed at assuring the comprehensive program entitled "Innovation and Modernization of Maintenance and Repair Work of Surface Communications."

This program will solve problems of maintenance and repair of roadbeds, bridges, and components of highway communications, including checking the quality of work, etc. Consequently, this program is divided into four fundamental components, as follows:

- A. the information system pertaining to the highway and motorway net;
- B. the automated system for managing technological processes and for accomplishing quality control in construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of surface communications;
- C. innovations pertaining to maintenance and repair of surface communications;
- D. appurtenances and equipment for surface communications intended to increase the safety of highway operation and to protect the environment in the vicinity of surface communications.

The objective of solving the tasks identified under A above during the Eighth 5-Year Plan is as follows:

- a. working out a methodology for the automatic detection and inventorying of the shift of concrete plates in surface communications roadbeds, including proposals, developments, and production (in verification series) of measuring devices (Research Institute for Transportation in Zilina),
- b. modification of the measuring device to determine the roughness of road surfaces, including proposal, development, and production (in verification series) of the measuring device (Research Institute for Transportation in Zilina),
- c. research of a traffic counter, proposal, and production (in verification series), including operational testing (Highway Development Enterprise in Brno),
- d. working out a methodology for determining the constant parameters of surface communications in connection with selected characteristics of the traffic flow, including proposal and testing of a functional metering vehicle (Research Institute for Transportation in Zilina),

e. working out and providing the program for a subsystem of the second phase of the ASR of the highway economy (Highway Development Enterprise in Brno; Highway Data Bank in Ostrava),

f. working out a method for determining selected technical-economic parameters of the traffic flow as a basis for the rational planning of development of the network of surface communications, including the dimensioning of roads (Research Institute for Transportation in Zilina).

This will lead to the creation of prerequisites for the further development of the information system, of perfecting its function and of expanding the possibilities for its further utilization and, thus, an automatic information system pertaining to highways and motorways of the Czechoslovak network will be created and will include a program- and instrument-assured collection, processing, storage, and evaluation of the necessary data. In the years of the Ninth 5-Year Plan, further expansion of the system is expected to include the continuous monitoring of the real longitudinal profile of the roadbed, automated identification and evaluation of road surface disruptions, including development and creation of the necessary instrument base, as well as solution of the problem involved in automated design of surface communications reconstruction projects.

In the B portion of the program, solutions will be provided with respect to research and application of automated or maximally operational methods of qualitative control, including the setting of qualitative parameters regarding modern and nontraditional construction materials through appropriate methods and introduction of a comprehensive system of quality control and regulation pertaining to selected production processes, rationalization of investor activities, and activities by suppliers of construction work.

Furthermore, investigation will focus on a substantial increase in the operational nature of control by shifting quality activities to the production process and, thus, preempting the creation of nonquality components and their parts, as well as averting the occurrence of energy, capacity, material, and other losses. During the years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, activities will include methods for the automated determination of the composition of bituminous mixtures, methods pertaining to the automated control of the carrying capacity of highway roadbed bases, of compacting bituminous treatments, and of controlling the carrying capacity of rigid pavements. A method for the continuous measurement of humidity in aggregate, of determining the parameters of non-standard loose bulk substrates, a method of automated control for compacting soils, and research and development of methods for controlling the quality and its organizational assurance in executing bridge construction (mixtures, materials and masses of auxiliary facilities, surface preparation) will be in process and their conclusion is expected during the years of the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

The broad spectrum of questions and problems in Section C of the program, pertaining to the innovation of maintenance and repair work of surface communications during the Eighth 5-Year Plan, is aimed primarily at the rationalization of planned maintenance work on surface communications and at lowering the

materials-intensive nature of cyclical repair work involving roadbeds. In addition to research by the materials and technological base involving the execution of large-area repair work of bituminous road surfaces, in addition to research and development of new coating and spray technologies, in addition to improving the quality of binding layers and modern materials used in the maintenance of these pavements, there will be research and development pertaining to thin-layer treatments and concrete toppings for roads, concepts and technologies pertaining to repair work, reconstruction of these roadbeds, solutions to the utilization of demolished materials, and the regeneration of road surfaces, on the spot or by container facilities.

Particular attention is devoted to the maintenance and renewal of bridge projects, to research and development of auxiliary bridge structures (roadways, expansion, insulation, bearings, etc.), to the maintenance and renewal of drainage facilities and the replacement of open drainage facilities with drainage systems. Also, the problem of researching organizational and technical treatments of weight-bearing bridge structures from the point of view of the necessity of transporting extraordinarily heavy loads.

A no less serious problem, solved in the C portion of the program, is the innovation of winter maintenance with respect to which, during the Eighth 5-Year Plan, solutions will be found through research to the application of chemical strewing materials having a less negative effect on road surfaces and objects in the vicinity of surface communications and the use of additives to pavement materials which would lower the incidence of pavement icing once the temperature drops below the freezing mark.

In the final D section of the comprehensive program entitled "Innovation and Modernization of Maintenance and Repair Work of Surface Communications," the years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan will see the solution of tasks connected, among others, with the perfection of materials used in vertical and horizontal traffic marking on surface communications, the introduction of traffic signs with interchangeable symbols, the deepening and perfection of the information system relating to traffic accidents, improvements in the effectiveness of measures to increase the safety of highway operations from the standpoint of surface communications, improvements in the surface characteristics of pavements and the entire complex involved in reducing the negative influences of surface communications upon the creation and protection of the environment.

The solution of this comprehensive program during the years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, coordinated with the Research Institute for Transportation in Zilina, the Research Region 07 in Brno, requires broad cooperation with research and development work sites and with other organizations not only in the transport industry and under the jurisdiction of the CSR and SSR Ministries of the Interior but also under the jurisdiction of CSR and SSR Ministries of Construction Industry.

## Main Tasks of Water Transportation

Prague DOPRAVA in Czech No 2, 1985 pp 117-120

[Article by Eng Jozef Madaj: "Main Tasks of Water Transportation in the Eighth 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] The position of Czechoslovak water transportation within the framework of the transportation system of our country stems from the anticipated directions of development pertaining to our national economy, the development of the mutual exchange of goods, particularly in the direction of deepening Czechoslovak ties in the international division of labor involving the CEMA member nations and on the basis of economic cooperation with the other countries.

Even though Czechoslovak water transportation in the past 20 years has shown the greatest growth dynamics with respect to the transportation of goods in tons and transport outputs in ton-kilometers, its share within the framework of the transportation system was low; in 1980, it accounted for 0.7 percent of the goods moved in terms of tonnage and 3.7 percent of transportation outputs in terms of ton-kilometers in the total transport output of the country.

In the interest of improving conditions for the further development of Czechoslovak water transportation and to increase its share in the framework of the transportation system of Czechoslovakia in the Seventh, Eighth, and the Ninth 5-Year Plans through a planned division of transport tasks and the maintenance of the principles of state transportation policy, the basic directions of development pertaining to water transportation were taken up by the Presidium of the Government of the CSSR and by the Government of the CSSR.

The increased share of water transportation in the overall outputs of the transportation system of the state were already reflected in the plan for the Seventh 5-Year Plan, where Czechoslovak water transportation was tasked with increasing the volume of transportation by 35 to 40 percent and assigning priority development to international shipments.

The development of water transportation in the Seventh 5-Year Plan followed two principal goals--to assure the transportation requirements of Czechoslovak foreign trade along the Labe and Danube Rivers and to further develop the internal transportation of bulk cargoes and to create prerequisites for shifting the parallel transportation of building materials, carried out by energy-intensive highway transportation, to water transportation.

In 1984, the volume of goods transported, in comparison to 1980, increased by 2,917,000 tons and it is anticipated that in 1985 the volume of transportation, in comparison with 1980, will grow by 34 percent and transportation outputs by 42 percent. A more express growth will be recorded in the Danube region (a growth in the volume of transportation by 62.5 percent and a growth in transportation outputs by 61.5 percent) where unutilized transportation reserves still exist, particularly in river transport to foreign countries. In the Labe region, the volume of transportation will rise by 22.6 percent during the Seventh 5-Year Plan and transportation outputs by 17.1 percent.

However, an analysis of the development of task fulfillment during the Seventh 5-Year Plan indicates that in the beginning years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan a certain stagnation occurred since more rapid development is hampered by unfavorable conditions in foreign trade, by the lack of harmony between the growth of technical equipment in the hands of navigation enterprises and the modernization of waterways and harbors, by unclarified supplier-consumer relationships in regard to domestic shipments. Some of listed unfavorable influences were successfully solved in 1982 through 1984; however, the favorable development in the years 1983-1984 was negatively influenced by a long period of low water on both waterways and, on the Danube River, navigation had to be halted for 1 month in the lower reaches of the Danube as a result of finishing work pertaining to the Dzierdzap 2 water project at the end of 1984, which was reflected in lower fulfillment of decisive planned indicators.

As a result of the above, water transportation during the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan has shown a decline in volume of 502,000 tons with respect to fulfilling the task set by the 13th Congress of the CPCZ; also, it is not possible to evaluate positively another congressional task which is the quality of the transportation process, particularly from the standpoint of smooth flow, timeliness, and reliability of transportation. This condition is caused by the above-mentioned factors which also influenced the development of transportation over several past 5-year plan periods.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, deliveries of vessels will essentially be fulfilled in full measure. Even though the creation of new harbor facilities is lagging, particularly with respect to deliveries of cranes while full use was being made of systems measures addressed in the resolutions of the Czechoslovak Government and full utilization was made of internal reserves, there were expectations that the transport tasks assigned to water transportation by the 16th Congress of the CPCZ would be fulfilled. Fulfillment of this task is seriously threatened by the developments of the winter of 1985 when, during the first 2 months, there was a shortfall of approximately 950,000 tons in fulfilling the transportation plan.

The planned division of transportation and transportation work during the Eighth 5-Year Plan assures the further increase in the share of water transportation outputs in the total of transportation outputs; in 1990, this share is expected to reach 1.1 percent of the goods transported in terms of tonnage and 6.8 percent of the transportation outputs in terms of ton-kilometers. The overall growth of transport volume represents 29.4 percent, including 23.9 percent in the Labe River region and 39.6 percent in the Danube River region. Simultaneously, there is a significant growth in transportation outputs in terms of ton-kilometers, namely by 43.9 percent for the sector of water transportation (divided 34.1 percent for the Labe River region and 49.8 percent for the Danube River region). The main task for Czechoslovak water transportation during the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan will be an efficient assurance of the transportation needs of the national economy in domestic and international transportation on the Labe-Vltava and the Danube waterways.

In the transportation of goods, water transport will be doing the following:



- a. in domestic transportation, primarily assure the movement of bulk cargoes in those regions where waterways connect centers of production and consumption;
- b. in transportation to foreign countries, assure the requirements of Czechoslovak foreign trade and a transportation connection between Czechoslovakia and river and maritime ports;
- c. assure the movement of extramassive and extradimensioned shipments.

The planned increase in the share of outputs accounted for by water transportation in overall transport outputs and the most rapid growth of the rate of transportation in the Eighth 5-Year Plan stems from the social effectiveness of water transport which, in comparison with the other means of transportation, has a higher productivity and consumes less energy and materials. Also, its influence upon the environment is more favorable.

Efforts to increase the efficiency of water transportation will be conducted under unfavorable conditions because of the braking effect of the previous trends which were tending toward a growth of needed funds and investments, towards a growth of wage costs, and toward the overall growth of costs per unit of output.

The intentions behind the development of water transportation and the increase in its share of transportation work presuppose the gradual expansion of the network of Czechoslovak waterways which is intended, in a phased manner, to not only modernize existing waterways but, particularly, to make the Labe River navigable up to Pardubice and the Vah River to Sered.

Because in the development of the water economy through the year 1995, priority treatment is assigned to the construction of sources and water distribution systems and construction of facilities to protect the purity of water in the face of a limited program of construction designed to protect waterways and canals, the question of assuring the construction of waterways in the Eighth 5-Year Plan is left open.

The reconstruction of existing and the construction of new public and enterprise riverports and transloading facilities is to be realized in conjunction with the reconstruction and construction of new waterways. In the Eighth 5-Year Plan, preparations will be made for construction of the port of Sered and Pardubice with the provision that the deadline for initiation must tie in with the determination of progress made in construction of waterways.

The most important construction investment is considered to be the construction of the harbor at Radotin in Prague, the facility for the transloading of heavy shipments in Bratislava, and construction of a transloading facility for bulk cargo at Komarno.

The realization of water transport outputs in the Eighth 5-Year Plan is based on the assumption that the renewal and development of the vessel inventory will continue at the desirable rate.



The basic types of vessels in the Labe River region will be Model TC-1150 pusher barges, Model TR-610 and TR Variabil pusher tugs, and motorized freighters.

For transporting engineering products, special "roll-on--roll-off" vessels from Poland will be utilized.

The basic type of vessels for the Danube will be Model TC-DE-1600 pusher barges (55 are on order), TR-1000 and TR-1760 pusher tugs.

In determining the further development of the structure of the vessel inventory it is decisive to determine which navigational technology can be considered as being optimal from the standpoint of all-societal effectiveness and, simultaneously, determine the kind of transportation this navigation technology is to be used in.

In recent times, increasingly one sees the use of the lighter system, consisting of the use and transportation of special pusher lighters and maritime carriers.

This progressive system of river--ocean--river transportation between Danubian ports and ports in India, Pakistan, and Vietnam has been used with a high degree of efficiency within the framework of CEMA since 1978 by the International Economic Maritime Enterprise "Interlichter," which has its headquarters in Budapest. In 1984, this type of shipping system was initiated by the IZMAIL Soviet Danube River Navigation Enterprise between the Danube and the Mediterranean. The creation of a lighter-type system to service the Baltic (on the Labe-Oder) is currently being examined within the framework of Section 3 of the Permanent Commission on Transportation of CEMA. In this connection it will be useful to follow, as early as the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the variant intention of substituting deliveries of lighters for pusher barges and to participate in the utilization of the lighter system on the Danube and possibly even on the Labe River.

The capacities of ports, and particularly of transloading mechanisms, are decisive with respect to the level of utilization of the vessel inventory in the transportation of goods. Thus far, ports and their transshipment facilities are the limiting link in the transportation process which causes considerable losses of transport capacity because of necessary waiting time for cargo handling.

Therefore, it is necessary to orient the development of transshipment capacities at ports during the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan toward a systematic renewal and modernization of the fundamental means and, at the same time, promote the curtailment of the overall sojourn of vessels in ports and a speedup in the turnaround time of vessels by increasing the coefficient of processing involving the transloaded goods.

The requirement for a more efficient satisfaction of transport requirements, accompanied by a slowdown in the trend aimed at the growth of funds and investments required by transportation, results in the need for greater intensification of activities in all areas of water transportation.

For the time being, intensification intentions can be directed as follows:

- a. at improving the qualitative economic indicators in water transportation and, thus, creating possibilities for the growth of volume of transported goods through better utilization of basic assets, materials, and energy,
- b. at improving the quality of transportation in the direction of raising the level of guarantees that merchandise will not be damaged and by shortening transportation times.

The following principal intentions were set forth for the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan with respect to attaining the basic goals of intensification in water transportation in view of its low demand for energy and in view of its foreign exchange advantages:

- a. increase the share of pusher technology in navigation operations by navigation enterprises and create technological-organizational prerequisites for increasing the handling and transportation of containers to number a minimum of 14,000 per year;
- b. in cooperation with Czechoslovak foreign trade, utilize the progressive lighter system of transporting goods and make sure that Czechoslovak river-ports benefit from the development of this type of transportation;
- c. introduce the roll-on--roll-off system of goods transportation, which does not require transloading, in the Labe River region and create conditions for its introduction on the Danube River by 1990;
- d. utilize more progressive transport technologies (lighter system, roll-on--roll-off system, container transportation);
- e. shorten transportation time for piece goods by 1 percent, for bulk goods by 2 percent per year by reducing vessel sojourn time in Czechoslovak and foreign ports and by raising the level of organization pertaining to ship and port operations;
- f. raise guarantees that merchandise will not be damaged during transportation and transloading in Czechoslovak ports.

Accomplish the following:

- a. increase transportation outputs in ton-kilometers per liter of fuel by 2.5 percent at the Czechoslovak Labe-Oder River Navigation Enterprise in Decin and by 5.5 percent at the Czechoslovak Danube River Navigation Enterprise in Bratislava;
- b. increase transportation outputs in ton-kilometers per member of ship's crew by a minimum of 20 percent;
- c. achieve a growth in the qualitative indicators pertaining to utilization of the vessel inventory in terms of t/tn by 13.9 percent and in terms of ton-kilometers/tn by 26.9 percent;

d. increase the time utilization curve for crane equipment by 47.9 percent at the Czechoslovak Labe-Oder River Navigation Enterprise in Decin and by 14 percent at the Czechoslovak Danube River Navigation Enterprise in Bratislava;

e. achieve a level of vessel repair percentage of 12.5 percent in comparison with the initial year of 1985.

The above-mentioned "Program of Intensification of Czechoslovak Water Transportation for the Eighth 5-Year Plan" is worked out and specifically contained in the "Comprehensive Set of Measures" of the Federal Ministry of Transportation--Water Transport Sector, in the Czechoslovak Labe-Oder River Navigation Enterprise at Decin, and at the Czechoslovak Danube River Navigation Enterprise in Bratislava with the proviso that it will be constantly updated and supplemented.

#### Principal Tasks of Civil Aviation

Prague DOPRAVA in Czech No 2, 1985 pp 121-123

[Article by Eng Jiri Nulicek: "On the Principal Tasks of Czechoslovak Civil Aviation in the Eighth 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] Czechoslovak Government Resolution No 29, dated 28 January 1982, on the position and subsequent development of Czechoslovak civil aviation transportation in the period through 1985 decided to operate intrastate air transportation only on the basic network of airfields and to maintain them in a manner responsive to the minimum social requirements. As a main task, it was stipulated that Czechoslovak international aviation should be assured and the necessary conditions should be created for its further development with respect to commercial policy, ground bases, and through the utilization of savings in aviation fuels made available by domestic air transportation.

It is possible to state that the assigned tasks are being well-fulfilled during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Domestic air transportation stabilized the transportation outputs responsive to the intentions of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and, in 1984, reached a level of 10.8 million converted ton-km. It is supported through eight Czechoslovak airfields (Prague, Bratislava, Ostrava, Kosice, Tatry, Sliac, Piestany, and Karlovy Vary) and, during the period of international trade fairs, also by the airfield in Brno. The number of passengers transported is around 250,000 per year and reflects coverage of the transportation requirements. International transportation is aimed at the priority assurance of economic contacts, foreign tourism, and foreign trade.

In harmony with the program adopted for the development of Czechoslovak air transportation the yearly increments of transportation outputs in international passenger transportation during this period rose, in 1981, by 9 percent; in 1982, by 9.2 percent; in 1983, by 4.2 percent; in 1984, by 3.3 percent; and in 1985, an increase of 5 percent is anticipated. The transport output in international transportation, expressed in terms of converted ton-kilometers for 1984, represents an increment of 28.8 percent compared to 1980, the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, which was the starting year for the

rationalization and reevaluation of the proportions of Czechoslovak air transportation. The rate of growth of Czechoslovak international air transportation rose above the world average during the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, prominent attention was devoted to a system of management and assurance of air operations, both from a technical as well as from the cadre side, to make sure that it reflected a solid average European level. Take-off and landing runways were reconstructed and lengthened at the international airfield in Prague and in Bratislava, runway reconstruction was undertaken at other airfields, including Ostrava, Sliac, Piestany. Extensive reconstruction of the runway system at Prague-Ruzyně resulted primarily in the renewal and lengthening of the main runway by an additional 600 meters to a total length of 3,700 meters. This makes it possible to use the maximum take-off mass of an IL-62 aircraft or of larger aircraft. Modernization also resulted in new lighting equipment, new radio equipment, new meteorological and electric facilities for landing aircraft and their precise landing maneuvers. The reconstruction and lengthening of the take-off and landing runway at the airfield in Bratislava meets requirements for a more elastic organization of air operations and assures the landing of aircraft in case of inclement weather conditions in Prague.

Czechoslovak civil air transportation is entering the year 1985 and the Eighth 5-Year Plan with the basic intention of tying in with the tasks set for the Seventh 5-Year Plan, that is to say, to develop international transportation on a priority basis; to maintain domestic transportation at the essential minimum; to increase efficiency, including a further lowering of energy consumption. Transportation tasks during this period which emanate from societal transportation requirements anticipate a permanent trend in the growth of average values by 2 to 3 percent per year. As one of the decisive actions designed to assure this task, the renewal of IL-62-M long-distance aircraft will be completed and renewal of aircraft to handle medium and short distances will be begun as replacements for the obsolescent TU-134-A and IL-18, which will be replaced by new models with a higher seating capacity. This makes it possible, during the Eighth 5-Year Plan, to increase transport capacity by more than 20 percent compared to the current status which exists primarily on European lines. On regularly scheduled lines to the socialist countries, transport capacity will be raised by 30 percent in the winter season and 40 percent in the summer season. This capacity will be utilized primarily by participants of organized Czechoslovak passive tourism. Czechoslovak transport outputs on lines running to the socialist countries represent more than 60 percent of the total output of Czechoslovak international air traffic. The increase in capacity will be manifested by increased transportation outputs in international passenger transportation by about 8 percent and its share in the overall volume of transportation outputs will be raised to 94 percent. The modernization of the aircraft inventory will also contribute to improving the comfort and cultural level of travel.

Domestic air transportation will be essentially maintained at the current level. It is anticipated that a slight increase of passenger transportation by about 10 percent will occur. At the dividing line between the Eighth and Ninth 5-Year Plans it is expected that utility aircraft for domestic transportation, manufactured by the Czechoslovak aircraft industry, will be subject to

renovation. In 1990, the transportation of a total of 1,235,000 passengers by Czechoslovak airlines is being contemplated, including 955,000 in international flights and 280,000 in domestic flights.

The program for development of air transportation during the Eighth 5-Year Plan also contains provisions for the further modernization and augmentation of air safety equipment, including radar facilities for safety and control of aviation operations in the airspace of our nation and at our airfields. The growing inventory of radio navigation devices in combination with radar devices makes possible the ready and accurate control and vectoring of aircraft and improvement in operations, for example, by shortening flight routes and thus facilitating savings in aviation fuels, or by increasing the throughput rate of the airspace. It is necessary to solve the modernization of ground facilities, particularly of passenger terminals and facilities at the airfields in Prague and in Bratislava, the energy systems of these airfields, including the systems for supplying aviation fuels and the provision of mechanizing and transport means will be modernized and adequate facilities for the development of air freight transportation, including warehouses and mechanization of handling will have to be solved.

The facilities of the Prague Airfield passenger terminal are no longer adequate for handling large-capacity aircraft, particularly those of foreign airlines. This airport station in Prague has been in operation since 1968. Its expansion and internal reconstruction, which will be initiated during the Eighth 5-Year Plan will assure us of a capacity for more than 2 million travelers using foreign airlines and 315,000 travelers using domestic airlines per year.

A significant component of Czechoslovak civil aviation is the amount of aviation work performed for agriculture, for forestry, and for water management. These services are taken care of by the SLOV-AIR Enterprise in Bratislava, which functions all over the nation. In support of developing aviation work for agriculture, the Government of Czechoslovakia approved the concept in 1977 whose intentions are being gradually fulfilled. Outputs anticipated by the concept by 1985, that is to say, 5.8 million average hectares covered, just as the tasks set by the Central Committee of the CPCZ with respect to the problem of servicing one-fifth of the agricultural land by air, had been fulfilled back in 1984. In comparing the years 1984 and 1974, outputs rose more than twofold. Compared to the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, outputs in aviation work performed for agriculture will rise by the end of the Seventh 5-Year Plan from 5 million hectares to more than 6 million hectares. In addition to increasing outputs, attention is being devoted to fulfilling the requirements of agricultural enterprises within appropriate deadlines, as well as to the composition and quality of the work performed. A significant problem confronting aviation work in agriculture remains the high seasonality of the requirements, which is constantly growing. Whereas for the Seventh 5-Year Plan the requirement for the entire period was to make sure that the required amount of work was accomplished 65 percent during the first half-year, currently, a minimum of 70 percent of the work is being called for for the first half of the year.

Aviation work is a component of the technology of plant production and its development contributes to fulfilling the strategic task of increasing self-sufficiency even in the production of foodstuffs. The principal advantages of using aircraft are the high daily outputs because they replace 5 to 10 agricultural machines, the operational nature of these activities and the high quality of fertilizer application. For example, the use of aircraft to service grain crops is manifested by an increase in yield by about 300 kg per hectare; in protecting plants according to the type of plant and application involved, the contribution of applying the materials by aircraft amounts to about 10 to 15 percent.

For the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, it is anticipated that the outputs of aviation work performed for agriculture will be increased to 6.8 million average hectares by the year 1990, that is to say, by 13 percent compared to the planned tasks for 1985 and that 70 percent of the annual outputs will be assured for implementation during the first half-year. To fulfill the program of intensification with respect to plant production, it will be necessary to assure the maximum readiness of domestic capacities but also to utilize the possibilities of making use of the effective aid provided by enterprises which do aviation work in the CEMA member countries, particularly during the period of peak seasons from the point of view of maintaining optimum agrotechnical deadlines. It is also required to assure a growing number of tasks for the forestry industry and for water management, particularly with respect to increasing the protection of the environment by liming forest areas, by extracting diseased stands, etc.

Aviation work of this kind is taken care of by Model Z-37 aircraft of Czechoslovak manufacture (80 percent of the agricultural aircraft inventory), as well as by AN-2 aircraft and Mi-2 helicopters of Polish manufacture.

The aircraft inventory operated by the SLOV-AIR Enterprise will be renewed, as of 1995, by the introduction of Model Z-37 agroturbo aircraft of Czechoslovak manufacture, which will replace Z-37-A aircraft, which will lead to an overall lowering of the number of aircraft while maintaining the dynamics of output by the end of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. In the case of helicopters, the inventory will be supplemented with type Mi-2 helicopters from Poland.

The system of centralized airfields will be completed; there is a total of nine such fields which house the management of aviation components and service centers for individual krajs of Czechoslovakia. They are located at Mariánské Lázně, Ceske Budejovice (Hosín), Rakovník, Liberec, Mnichovo Hradiste, Holesov (for South Moravia and North Moravia), Bratislava, Prievidza, and Kosice. In addition, there are 106 basic airfields available as operational bases for aircraft and crews at okres level.

In 1985, a new repair facility at the airfield in Bratislava will be put into operation which will facilitate the more efficient conduct of maintenance and repair work, primarily involving aircraft equipment.

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ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

# ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT UNDER NEW LAW OUTLINED

East Berlin NEUE JUSTIZ in German Vol 39 No 11, Nov 85 pp 457-460

[Article by Prof Dr Sighart Loerler, of the Department of Political, Economic and Administrative Law at the GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence: "Regulation of Local Governments' Economic Management Under the Local Assemblies Act"]

[Text] Within the framework of the general state administration of the economy, local state organs need to accomplish major tasks arising as a consequence of the further pursuit of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy as well as the need to safeguard the growth of the national economy's performance required for that purpose, in accordance with the new stage of the economic strategy. The new law on the local people's representations in the GDR--GoeV--of 4 July 1985 (GBI I No 18 p 213) lists the legal provisions which respond to "the increasing contribution of local organs for the accomplishment of the tasks involved in the new stage of our economic strategy."(1)

Article 3 Paragraph 1 GoeV outlines the general responsibilities of local people's representations in the economic field: "In the implementation of the economic strategy, (they) enforce comprehensive intensification in their sphere of responsibility, create ever better regional reproduction conditions and develop all local reserves for the development of the national economy's performance and efficiency." Article 3 Paragraph 3 GoeV provides for the improvement of working and living conditions simultaneous with intensification. Accordingly the local people's representations must adopt a relevant socialist municipal policy to guarantee "that the material and cultural needs of our citizens are increasingly well satisfied, their well-being in attractive and cultivated cities and communities nurtured."

This general definition of tasks makes it plain that national and local tasks are combined in the work of the local state organs as members of the united socialist state power. The legal organization of the tasks, rights and duties of local government in the field of economic management therefore also reflects the concrete requirements with regard to the application of democratic centralism as the basis of management and planning.(2) It is indissolubly linked with the development of the combines and the modalities involved in the application of democratic centralism.



## Greater Responsibilities of the Local People's Representations for the Accomplishment of National Tasks for the Implementation of the Economic Strategy

The management structure of the economy, created by the establishment of combines made up of enterprises and enterprise sections, raises new demands on the local government organs' coordination of sectoral and regional development. According to Article 4 Paragraph 1 GoeV, the development of all regional resources for the improvement of the national economy's performance and efficiency, the safeguard of an economic, social and intellectual-cultural development coordinated with the branches and sectors as well as the further improvement of our citizens's working and living conditions, represent the fundamental tasks of local government within the framework of the national management of the economy. They are described in greater detail in Article 4 Paragraphs 2-4 and Chapters IV-VI GoeV.

The provisions cited involve a definite expansion of the national tasks to be accomplished by local government. In addition to their responsibilities, settled in the former (1973) GoeV, for the distribution of investments, the rational deployment of the social labor capacity and the development of the infrastructure, the new law makes local government responsible for regional rationalization (Articles 4 Paragraph 1, 21, 39, 63 GoeV), while tasks in the fields energy management (Articles 31, 49, 72 GoeV) and secondary raw materials management (Articles 25, 43, 69 GoeV) are substantially expanded.

Within the framework of regional rationalization, local government organs encourage the rapid transfer to production of the results of science and technology, the construction of rationalization aids, the better utilization of basic assets, the lowering of production consumption and the optimalization of transport (Article 4 Paragraph 2 GoeV). The bezirk councils will issue the appropriate plan tasks and targets for the kreis councils. The latter will then draft the actual rationalization measures for the kreis, coordinate them with the factories, cooperatives and facilities in the kreis and ensure the inclusion of the coordinated measures in the annual plans of the kreis, cities and communities as well as the prorated inclusion in the plans of the factories, cooperatives and facilities involved (Article 39 Paragraph 2 GoeV). At the same time only the basic tasks and powers of the local government organs at the various management levels were included in the GoeV, while detailed provisions are set out in special legal regulations, in particular Part P, Section 29, No 3.3 of the Order on the Order of the 1986-1990 Planning of the GDR National Economy--Planning Order--of 7 December 1984 (GBI Special Issue No 1190 p).

The provisions of the GoeV in the fields energy management and secondary raw materials management take into account the regulations issued in recent years on the management and planning in these fields. These already fixed fundamental tasks and powers of local government. However, while these process related provisions largely include regulations applicable to all local government organs(3), the tasks and powers of local government listed in the GoeV are sharply differentiated by management levels. As a result, the responsibilities of local government for the across the board management of local processes are further expanded, while greater weight is given the determined pursuit of local interests.



In the field of energy management, for example, this is demonstrated by the right of people's representations as well as city and community councils to check the supply of heat to centrally heated residential buildings and public facilities, regardless of the latter's subordination, and to impose obligations regarding stable supplies of solid fuel for the public on coal trade enterprises not subordinated to them (Article 72 Paragraph 2 GoeV). In the field of secondary raw materials management, account was taken of the special economic organization, according to which only one enterprise of the collection and processing combine may operate in each district and, consequently, just enterprise sections may operate in the kreises. The managers of these enterprise sections were therefore instructed to report on the accomplishment of their tasks at the demand of kreis assemblies and kreis councils (Article 43 Paragraph 4 GoeV).

At the same time, the greater responsibility of local government for the accomplishment of national economy managing tasks does not end with the quantitative expansion of their operations in various spheres. The GoeV aims to establish the present and future duties of local government, and this is specially expressed in the higher place value assigned long-range conceptual efforts.

Local government's outstanding national task is that of providing increasingly satisfactory regional reproduction conditions in order to assist the national economy's improved performance and efficiency (Article 3 Paragraph 1 GoeV). It cannot possibly do justice to this task by the regional balance decisions to be adopted within the framework of annual planning or location procedures linked to a concrete investment. To avoid being confronted by the combines and enterprises with a fait accompli regarding the deployment of regional resources, local government must look ahead and positively influence the development conceptions of the industries and sectors in the region. In connection with the drafting of five-year plans, bezirk councils indeed engage in long-range conceptual efforts (Article 21 Paragraph 1 GoeV), but the need for such efforts required special emphasis at kreis, city and community level where annual plans are all that is drafted (Articles 39 Paragraph 1, 57 Paragraph 2, 63 Paragraph 2 GoeV).

#### The Proper Organization of Relations Between Local Government and Enterprises on the Basis of Democratic Centralization

Relations between local government and combines and enterprises not subordinated to them will continue to be governed by the principle of cooperation (Article 4 Paragraph 1 GoeV). This responds to the coordinating nature of these management relations. Local government tasks with respect to national management matters involving non-subordinated combines and enterprises are accomplished by coordinating activities which cannot achieve optimum results without the active cooperation of the coordination partners. Various organizational forms may be used. The law assigns concrete decisionmaking powers to local government for the purpose of carrying out specific national management tasks. These may take the form of balance decisions, permit requirements, rights of instruction, and so on. At the same

time the law provides for the proper form of the agreement on the organization of relations between local government and combines and enterprises not subordinated to them.

The expansion of the decisionmaking powers of local government is strictly related to tasks. In other words, concrete powers are established for the management of specific economic processes (for example the regional distribution of investments, production shifts and changes in services, the deployment of the social labor capacity). This principle of concrete task relatedness of decisionmaking powers is reflected in a significant expansion and more precise definition of the legal tools available to local government.

The rights of instruction listed in the GoeV, for instance, have grown from eight to eighteen. Five rights of instruction have been assigned to bezirk councils compared with only one in the earlier law. Most rights of instruction (eight) apply at kreis level. Abolished at the same time was the general right of instruction established in Article 4 of the 1973 GoeV, because it did not adequately relate to concrete tasks. Branch management and task related regional coordination are thus meaningfully linked, undue intervention in the reproduction processes of combines and enterprises avoided and the efficacy of the entire management system improved.

As regards the organization of forms of agreement or contract, the local contract has been anchored in the law for the first time (Articles 4 Paragraph 1, 63 Paragraph 4 GoeV). At the same time the GoeV takes account of the fact that bezirk and kreis councils arrive at all kinds of agreements with ministries, combines and enterprises. For example, an agreement is the legal form used by bezirk councils and the respective combines for the regional guarantee programs provided for in Article 21 Paragraph 2 GoeV. The agreements on measures of regional rationalization to be concluded by the kreis councils have a major part to play as a basis for the proportional inclusion of these measures in enterprise plans.

The conclusion of local contracts(4) has become general in the organization of cooperation between city, city district and community councils and enterprises, cooperatives and facilities in the region. Based on past experience, the law establishes three groups of tasks for the substance of the local contract: Tasks related to regional rationalization, the improvement of working and living conditions and the development of social-political as well as intellectual-cultural life (Article 63 Paragraph 4 GoeV). As a special provision for the substance of local contracts, Article 67 Paragraph 4 GoeV provides for city and community councils to agree with enterprises, cooperatives and facilities the assumption of tasks related to the reconstruction, modernization and maintenance of housing units in the region.

Enterprises, enterprise sections, cooperatives and facilities are obligated to submit to the local people's representations proposals for joint measures in the region (Article 4 Paragraph 1 GoeV), to utilize their potential for the improvement of our citizens' working and living conditions and contribute to the promotion of mass political efforts in residential areas (Article 4 Paragraph 3 GoeV). This provides the legislative framework for the coresponsibilities of enterprises and so on for developments in the region

without explicitly establishing the duty to conclude local contracts. Still, it would be quite wrong to therefore assume that the conclusion of local contracts is entirely at the discretion of the parties concerned. Though the local council may not require the enterprise to conclude a specific local contract, the enterprise is obligated on the basis of its legally established coresponsibility to offer a definite contribution consonant with its possibilities and to conclude the appropriate contract.

For the purpose of the organization of relations between local government and enterprises the law joins together different types of legal forms. This linkage is reflected in the differentiated use of decisionmaking powers and contracts related to the accomplishment of specific tasks and expresses the juridical realization of the requirements of democratic centralism in accordance with concrete development conditions. The differentiated application of decisionmaking powers by local government with regard to the standardized implementation of national policy and of independently organized contracts is particularly suitable for joining the two aspects of democratic centralism--centralized management and planning and the independent responsibilities of local government and enterprises. The operational capacity of central management and planning requires on the one hand the inclusion of local government in the implementation of central instructions and, consequently, its equipment with concrete task-related decisionmaking powers. On the other hand, with regard to the handling of regional interests, it imposes respect for any central management and planning decisions mandatory on enterprises. The differentiated provision of decisionmaking powers and contracts in the new GoeV thus represents an important step toward the perfection of the socialist legal order on the basis of democratic centralism.

#### Many and Varied Types of Cooperation Between Local Government and Enterprises

The close cooperation between local government and enterprises is manifested not only in the conclusion of contracts and agreements. As an indispensable element of coordinating efforts it is also essential for the realization of the decisionmaking powers of local government. The coordinating operations of local government are part and parcel of national economic management and accordingly classified in the management, planning and balancing system of the national economy. When exercising the decisionmaking powers assigned it, local government must always bear in mind the effects of its decisions on the realization of the decisions made by central government vis-a-vis the combines and enterprises within the framework of branch management. Arising therefrom is the general requirement for the synchronization of all decisions, and this can be effected only by close cooperation between local government and the enterprises in the process of decision preparation.

Various types of cooperation have in fact developed to guarantee the synchronization of decisions. Beginning with long-range conceptual work, they range across the regional coordination of five-year and annual plans (legally organized in the planning order) to plan implementation.

Many advisory bodies at bezirk and kreis councils were established as institutionalized forms of cooperation. Their explicit listing in the GoeV would have strained the text and impaired the fundamental nature of the law.

However, it is certainly the case that the work of these bodies substantially contributes to the deepening of cooperation between local government and enterprises (for example the supply commissions, transportation committees, energy commissions and commissions for the recovery of secondary raw materials reserves at the bezirk and kreis councils). Legal regulations already largely define the tasks and working methods of these bodies which are headed by the competent member of the bezirk or kreis council. With the collaboration of the combines, enterprises and economy managing organs represented in them, these bodies advise on the preparation of decisions which are subsequently issued either by resolutions adopted by the local council or as individual decision by the council member. It follows that these bodies are not organs of the state and do not hold decisionmaking powers.

With reference to the development of cooperation of city, city district and community councils with enterprises, we must not forget enterprise sections. In the course of combine establishment, many enterprises were transformed into legally dependent enterprise sections. As a result, city, city district and community councils are confronted with the fact that substantial places of production, located on their territory, are parts of enterprises outside their territory but greatly affect the social life, the working and living conditions of their citizens and the use of regional resources. Consequently the law (Articles 4 Paragraph 3, 63 Paragraph 4 GoeV) explicitly mentions enterprise sections as partners in team work. The task therefore arises for combines and enterprises on the basis of the provisions of Articles 6 Paragraph 4, 30 Paragraph 5 of the Combine Decree to create the necessary internal enterprise prerequisites for the cooperation of enterprise sections located away from head office with the respective local governments. This also includes the authorization of the managers of enterprise sections to conclude local contracts on behalf of the enterprise.

#### Implementation of Comprehensive Intensification in the Independent Sphere of Responsibility of Local Government

The law differentiates between the tasks of local government with regard to its own sphere of responsibility and to the national economy as a whole. This reflects the linkage between centralization and decentralization in the structuring and subordination of economic units. Local government's own sphere of responsibility includes the subordination of combines and enterprises as well as responsibility for the official direction, planning and supervision of PGH's [artisan producer cooperatives], private craftsmen and tradesmen. This involves district managed industry, agriculture, local supply management, locally subordinated trade enterprises as well as locally managed construction and transportation.

However, local government's responsibility for the national management and planning of these spheres does not mean that the implementation of comprehensive intensification in the local sphere of responsibility is a local task exclusively. In fact, the central government is required within the framework of instruction, assistance and supervision of local government to contribute to the accomplishment of this task (Article 5 GoeV). Lastly, the subdivision of the local sphere of responsibility by various management levels has the result that bezirk councils also are not only responsible for

the implementation of comprehensive intensification in their subordinated combines and enterprises but must also make sure that this task is accomplished in the spheres of responsibility of kreis, city and community councils as well.

Implementation of comprehensive intensification is indissolubly linked with specialization, cooperation, combination and concentration in the national economy. In the course of recent years, the result in the local sphere has been the removal of many enterprises (for example of local supply management) from the sphere of responsibility of kreis, city and community councils and the transfer of these enterprises to the superordinated council.

The law takes this process of concentration into account by providing for the direct responsibility of bezirk councils for intensification in locally managed sectors with largely bezirk subordinated capacities. In addition to bezirk managed industry, this affects mainly local supply management and the sector of trade and supply. Regarding these, the bezirk council is generally responsible for the management and planning and, consequently, the implementation of intensification (Articles 24 Paragraph 1, 25 Paragraph 1, 26 Paragraph 1 GoeV). In the field of construction, on the other hand, Article 27 Paragraph 2 GoeV emphasizes the responsibility of bezirk government for the guarantee of the necessary performance growth of kreis managed construction, though the kreis council is responsible for its development by way of intensification (Article 45 Paragraph 2 GoeV).

In view of the fact that most locally managed sectors substantially influence the implementation of socialist municipal policy, intensification in these sectors also provides improved conditions for the accomplishment of municipal tasks. At the same time observance of the responsibilities incumbent on local government in kreises, cities and communities requires these organs to be able to influence combines and enterprises not subordinated to them but affected by local concerns.

The law therefore expanded and more precisely defined the concrete and task related decisionmaking powers of kreis, city and community councils vis-a-vis enterprises not subordinated to them but operating on their territory. Examples are many and various powers with regard to the fixing of opening hours of supply and service facilities (Articles 68 Paragraph 2, 69 Paragraph 1 GoeV), on fixing routes and confirming the stopping places of public transport (Articles 48 Paragraph 3, 71 Paragraph 2 GoeV), on stable supplies of solid fuels for the public (Article 72 Paragraph 2 GoeV), on the permission required for any intended cessation of services and repairs (Article 69 Paragraph 2 GoeV) as well as expanded rights to instruct. These organizational tools are designed to efficiently link the measures for the implementation of intensification with the steadily improved accomplishment of local tasks.

While, on the one hand, the law takes account of completed processes of concentration, it does, on the other, offer definite opportunities for the variable expansion of the tasks and powers of kreis subordinated cities and communities. As per Article 61 Paragraph 4 GoeV, the kreis assembly may decide by resolution to expand the municipal responsibilities of the kreis

city and larger kreis subordinated cities. In that case the enterprises and facilities required for the accomplishment of these expanded tasks must be subordinated and sufficient material and financial resources allocated to such cities. As regards responsibility for the operation of craft trades, Article 39 Paragraph 3 GoeV provides for the opportunity by kreis council resolution to transfer to city and community councils the guidance, planning and supervision of the work of PGH's, private craftsmen and tradesmen as well as the issue of business licenses. Application of this provision does not depend on the size of the respective city or community but on whether the respective PGH's or private craftsmen or tradesmen are primarily involved in supplying a particular city or community.

The subordination of enterprises and facilities to the councils of kreis cities and larger kreis subordinated cities, related to the expansion of tasks, simultaneously makes these councils responsible by way of intensification to expand the opportunities for the accomplishment of local tasks by the capacities subordinated to them.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. E. Krenz, "Government and Law in the Further Development of the Benefits and Motive Forces of the Socialist Society" (paper given at the GDR Conference on Political Science and Jurisprudence, Berlin, 26 and 27 June 1985), Berlin 1985, p 51.
2. On the further perfection of democratic centralism in the new GoeV, see K. Heuer, "Reflections on the New Law on the Local People's Representations," NEUE JUSTIZ 1985, No 9, pp 350f.
3. See, for example, Article 10 of the Decree on Energy Management in the GDR--Energy Decree--of 30 October 1980 (GBI I No 33 p 321) and Article 10 of the Decree on the Comprehensive Utilization of Secondary Raw Materials of 11 December 1980 (GBI I 1981 No 2 p 23).
4. On the function of the local contract see V. Petzold, "Team Work of Cities and Communities--An Important Constitutional Principle," NEUE JUSTIZ 1985, No 4, p 129, and the bibliography cited there.

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ECONOMY

HUNGARY

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS IN SOUTHERN TRANSDANUBIA

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Nov 85 p 6

[Article by Istvan Safran: "Environmental Protection in Southern Transdanubia"]

[Text] When the secretary for environmental protection was asked what his main concerns were, Gyorgy Rippert of Szekszard, Dr Antal Polgar of Pecs and Mrs Laszlo Tarjan of Kaposvar addressed nearly identical concerns, tensions, efforts and inspirations. Can they reconcile their concerns? Hardly. Rather, their situation and their resulting responsibilities are similar.

### Tolna: Potable Water and Arable Land

The rivers and lakes of Tolna megye are polluted far above the national average. To mention the Sio or Kapos rivers or the Sed-Nador canal is sufficient example. The area environmental protection agency is responsible for the quality of these waters, but it can do little to improve them since the pollutants' source lies beyond the megye borders. For example, the Pet Nitrogen Works, the Peremarton Chemical Enterprise and the Nitrochemical Industrial Plant are particularly "lauded" in this area, and the inhabitants drink the water of the Simontornya Leather Factory and the Kaposvar Sugar Factory. The situation is serious: for example, in Szekszard the potable wells along the Sio had to be pulled out of the water supply for the townships, and new sources had to be opened at great cost in their place. In this plan period seven communities have been added to the list of endangered townships because of polluted groundwater. Today, "Do not drink the water" signs could be posted beside the names of 19 towns.

Of course, this trouble has not come by itself. As the growth of the potable water system was not followed by proportional growth in treatment capacity, now the Dombovar, Bonyhad and Tolna sewage treatment plants have fallen below standard. The disposal of chromium-laden sludge from the Simontornya Leather Factory is a special problem, since this is a poisonous, hazardous waste product. Incidentally, nowhere in Tolna today can these types of waste products be properly disposed.

Naturally, environmental protection has made praiseworthy accomplishments in these areas. In Szekszard, the iron and manganese removal facility has been installed and is servicing the potable water network. Construction of the natural gas pipeline has much improved the air not only at the megye capital, but at Bataszek and Bonyhad as well. Good drinking water has been assured to 16 smaller townships, partly under the direction of local organizations.

Concepts for the next plan period include expansion of the sewage treatment plant, solution of the problem of hazardous waste disposal, and not least a healthful drinking water supply for more and more townships.

#### Baranya: Hazardous Waste

In Baranya, as in many other areas, environmental protection is a regularly scheduled topic at the meetings of social and political organizations. In the recent past the megye council, and in the last few days the city's party executive committee have discussed the problems. There is no doubt that there is work to be done in this district of Transdanubia. As an example, due to the progressive acidulation of the soil, artificial fertilizers cannot be used with adequate effectiveness. Plants cannot absorb the unregulated supply of nutrients adequately, so the chemicals pollute the water. And while it is true that in the past years more than 2,000 hectares of previously uncultivable land have been successfully reinjected into the lifeblood of the economy, this still does not solve the agricultural land problems.

Today, the wells of more than 192 townships yield only contaminated water, but in 101 places piped water is available. The final solution would be to broaden public utility service. In fact, the water packaging plant built at Budafa has greatly helped these disadvantaged small townships.

The tension between the public water utilities and the sewerage and sewage treatment approaches have not decreased in this area in the past few years. It seems that good intentions and money are never enough. As an example, the Pecs Waterworks began implementing a new sewage treatment plant with the help of the city council, but its final completion has been stalled for more than a year now.

The megye's water problems are further aggravated by the Sed-Nador-Sio so thoroughly damaged by Tolna. The toxic-chemical-laden industrial water channeled into the Danube threatens the wells of the Mohacs community; the healthful water supply of many hundred thousand citizens is at stake. A noticeable change is anticipated in the next plan period.

It can be questioned why the air at the megye capital is still objectionable, even though the Mecsek range is nearby. Pecs is not the only victim: at Komlo and Mohacs as well, the air's sulfur dioxide content is significant. According to the experts, the situation will not improve significantly in the near future, since an increasing number of places are reverting to coal heat and the number of motor vehicles is also increasing.



In Pecs, the usual residents' complaints are the sewage treatment plant, the leather factory, and the megye meat packing plant. The majority of the citizens resent these concerns because of the stench that periodically blankets the city. The sewage plant's sludge digestion facility currently under construction will help, but it seems that the implementors are in no hurry to open it.

From the environmental protection perspective, it deserves special mention that in the southern Transdanubian area, 63.5 thousand tons of hazardous waste are produced annually and require special handling. Currently the Pecs Leather Factory, the Baranya Meat Packing Plant, and the Hidas branch of the Budapest Chemical Works have sedimentation facilities. We know only this about the toxic output of the other factories and cooperatives: they pollute the environment: Recently, the resolution approved by the National Planning Office designated the temporary/permanent hazardous waste dump within the borders of Gare, Baranya megye. The council awarded the land use permit in 1983, and the purchasing program was scheduled for this time. In the villages and towns of Baranya, the various organizations are contemplating the upcoming environmental protection tasks. Instead of an item-by-item report of the actual programs, a few objectives shared by the neighboring megyes should suffice: in all development, the environment-conscious solutions must be kept in the forefront; primary consideration must be given to the plans which promise conservation. And further--as it was said recently at the meeting of the party executive committee--standing should be restored to the protection and development of the environment.

Somogy: Before All the Balaton

Many in Somogy megye are also concerned with the disposal of hazardous waste. In the area extending from the south Balaton to the national border, the name of the village Gare is often mentioned: many anticipate and hope that it will reduce their concerns about hazardous waste. But without more powerful central authority, it is said, the plan will always remain a plan.

Of course, in this megye the Balaton enjoys primary attention. Much has been spent on the "Hungarian Sea" and in local opinions the millions of forints and the social unanimity has visible effects. For example, of 12 large area pig farms known to pollute the environment, many have been liquidated or refurbished. To protect the lake water, last year the sewage dumping facilities of seven beachside plants were scrapped, and the construction of the sewage system serving the shore was accelerated. Between Siofok and Boglárlelle, even treated waste water is barred from the Balaton's watershed.

The complex waste disposal plan which encompasses the entire megye has been completed. Its first accomplishments are the sewage disposal plants constructed at Zamardi and Keresztur. Besides the concerns mentioned earlier, the inadequate inland water drainage causes tension. For instance, in the vicinity of the Balaton, barely one-tenth of the rainwater can presently be drained off.

Many here are also concerned with the lack of wholesome drinking water. At the start of the plan period, 121 townships were registered as being health endangered; by the end of the year their number will have been reduced by one-half.

Industrial output is implicated in the clean-air problems in Comogy. More attention should be given to reduction of the pollutant effects of industrial processes, and as early as possible more must be done for the utilization of industrial by-products. For the next Five-Year Plan, modest plans are being worked out: the objectives are the deceleration of environmental pollution and the incorporation of environmental protection restrictions into the everyday pace of production, economy and social life. It is felt that a well-constructed and well-founded program must be produced, such as that for the Balaton. Then the environmental protection measures in the South Transdanubian area will have visible results.

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ECONOMY

HUNGARY

## TIES WITH INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS DISCUSSED

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Oct 85 p 5

[Interview with Tibor Melega, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, by Istvan Gabor Benedek: "On Strengthening Economic Confidence"; date and place not specified.]

[Excerpts] During the last five years there have been scarcely any changes in the dimensions of our foreign trade: Our country, characterized by its open economy, conducts half of its growing commodity trade with its traditionally best partners, the CEMA countries. Our representatives are working with acknowledged commitment in several committees, subcommittees, and institutions of socialist integration; our committed participation contributes to improvement in the operation of the Council, to expansion of multi- and bi-lateral cooperation between the member states, and to development of concerted scientific-technological, financial, and commercial cooperation.

Besides this extremely significant activity, Hungary--primarily under the aegis of the UN but also outside it--has established and cultivates a wide scale of ties with the major international economic organizations. Our participation in the activities of forums assisting the cooperation of states of the world has directly and indirectly contributed to a growth in our economic strength and political influence. Our presence has especially deepened in the GATT, in the European Economic Commission, and in UNCTAD. We discussed the extensive activity in this area with Tibor Melega, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade.

## A Balance of Our GATT Membership

[Question] Our country joined the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in 1968, the step being a part of our domestic economic renewal. With the passing of seventeen years it is clearly possible to state: Have our expectations connected with membership been fulfilled?

[Answer] Our country depends on foreign trade to an unusual degree. Therefore, it is a question of survival that we create suitable conditions for our export purposes in the competition for world markets. We need conditions which will guarantee that our marketable commodities will not be forced into a disadvantageous position while the products of our competitors receive preference. In defense of our interests we must take a stand in every case

when, let us say, the shipments of other states get into a western country duty-free or under reduced customs duties, while full customs duties are imposed on Hungarian commodities.

In 1948 the states striving for security in the world market recognized that it was more universally advantageous if everyone voluntarily complied with jointly developed tariff controls than if individual countries would make a muddle of international commerce with their arbitrary behavior. The GATT's success is evidenced by the fact that up to the present time seventy states have joined the 23 founding member countries. The agreement gains its significance from the national commercial-political means in the hands of the governments, i.e. that book of jointly formulated regulations which determine how members regulate and utilize, in their relations with each other, customs duties, procedures for import concessions, support for exports, and the protection against unscrupulous commercial methods.

From the very first moment the goal of the GATT was to create for everyone within international commerce equal and identical conditions for participation. In other words, we call this freedom from discrimination, i.e. the most-favored-nation principle. In this way the GATT forms the contractual legal basis for our country's commercial relations with the capitalist world, which occasionally are also supplemented by bilateral commercial agreements. We joined the agreement with great hopes, since the elimination of customs duties which obstruct the development of international commerce and the diminishing of other obstacles is also a part of our socialist commercial policy.

We have formed the opinion that our participation in the work of the GATT is useful and productive. It is especially so in conjunction with the fact that there are no bilateral commercial treaties among the leading commercial powers in the capitalist world, the United States, the Common Market, and Japan, and in this sense it is the GATT alone that guarantees the basis for those ties.

[Question] What does our country give its GATT partners within the framework of the agreement? In other words: How do we pay for the favorable treatment accorded to us?

[Answer] The up-to-date, effective Hungarian customs system introduced in 1968 created the opportunity for us to provide decreases in customs in return for the customs advantages we gained within the GATT. Therefore, in practice we enforce the general principle in this way. Our country joined the GATT so that she should enjoy equal treatment completely free of disadvantageous discrimination in commercial relations within the realm of customs duties and other trade regulations. Since the GATT is built upon reciprocity based upon freedom from discrimination--pertaining to the obligations which were assumed--therefore from the Hungarian side we "pay" in a similar manner with equivalent decreases in customs duties and of course we do not utilize discrimination.

It is necessary to emphasize this, perhaps even to describe it in greater detail, because following our joining the GATT most of our partners provided us with equal treatment when it came to the sale of Hungarian products; the Common Market member states, however, have to this time not fulfilled their

obligations accordingly. By this I mean that they have not abolished--neither completely nor gradually--their discriminatory import restrictions.

[Question] What other advantages do we enjoy in the world market as a result of the agreement?

[Answer] From the point of view of our commercial interests, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has proven itself to be useful in numerous ways and in many various areas. First of all, we have benefited from the process for a general decrease in customs duties realized within the framework of the GATT. This is important for us, since Hungarian commodities are in an unfavorable competitive situation on our traditional West European markets. The member countries of the Common Market and the European Free Trade Association, i.e. the EFTA, buy and sell industrial goods among each other duty-free, while they import from the developing countries--certain goods and agricultural products, too!--with reduced customs duties. Just as an aside, let me point out that the GATT regards support granted to developing countries as an exception to the most-favored-nation principle; other non-members, such as our country, do not enjoy similar comparable advantages.

However, I can report on other types of positive developments. As a result of the reduction in customs duties established at the last roundtable discussions of the GATT, within the framework of the so-called Tokyo series concluded in 1979, the customs tariff rates of the European Economic Community for pharmaceutical raw materials decreased on an average from 11 percent to 5 percent from 1980 to 1987, while the customs tariff rates burdening Austrian furniture imports declined from between 20-22 percent to 10-16 percent.

#### On the Basis of Common Interests

[Question] Did the roundtable discussions at the Tokyo series provide us with other advantages?

[Answer] Yes. For the first time we succeeded in making substantive progress in various economic regulations which are utilized in addition to customs duties. In accordance with our commercial interests we also adhered to various entirely new agreements, or, shall we say, codes of behavior. From now on, our country is also a signatory to the agreement on dutiable price, the treaty formulated within the framework of the anti-underselling code, the agreements pertaining to the procedures on import concessions, and the convention affecting technological obstacles to commerce. These documents, in essence emerging from the GATT principle, make more exact the previously somewhat general obligations, reforming the forms and methods of implementation.

There is still something which I must relate here. It was also proven at the roundtable discussions at the Tokyo series that within the GATT our strength is often multiplied; we are not alone and at the mercy of anyone on the world economic stage. Obviously, within the framework of bilateral discussions the economic weight of the small countries demonstrably differs from that of the capitalist states which are significantly stronger economically. Within the GATT, however, the opportunity is provided for countries having the same or

similar interests in certain questions to step forward jointly, supporting each other.

This is what happened and is happening in opposition to the agricultural export subsidy policy of the Common Market, since this practice supports unfair competition in third markets. The European Economic Community's support system--which has in this way made Common Market products cheaper--has not only squeezed out Hungarian products from their traditional markets but also makes it impossible for them to expand into new markets. Since other states--such as Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Argentina, Brazil--similarly to our country, consider this subvention harmful and a breach of the GATT principles, they can take a more effective stand together. In the same way, on the basis of similarity of interests, we are cooperating with the developing countries on such matters as, for example, the international textile trade.

[Question] The leaders of our external economic ties never miss a single opportunity to protest against disadvantageous discriminatory measures employed against our country. Is the GATT our ally on this issue?

[Answer] It is common knowledge that--basically for political reasons--capitalist countries handle exports from socialist countries in a more disadvantageous way, more precisely, they extend to their capitalist partners treatment that is better than the one received by us. The indisputable merit of the GATT is that in its "regulation pertaining to the extending of non-discriminatory treatment" it does not allow any kind of differentiation based on existing deviations in the political, social, and economic systems of the various countries.

[Question] How do the GATT members view us, and what kind of role do we play in the organization?

[Answer] Without immodesty I can state that our development is accorded attention and sympathy. The initial lack of confidence is a thing of the far past; our partners have experienced and are experiencing that we are a country which can be trusted and which keeps its word, that our economic policy is balanced and fair. Therefore, the work of the Hungarian delegation is followed with special interest. They recognize the personal diplomatic accomplishments of our representatives, too, among other things that we consistently go to bat for complete enforcement of our rights. An indication of this respect is that Hungarian representatives regularly fill important offices at various GATT forums.

#### Against Commercial Blackmail

[Question] Up till now you have dealt with the past and the present of the GATT. How do you view the future of the agreement?

[Answer] Following the serious problems emerging in the world economy, restrictive measures spread in international commerce inspired by a spirit of protectionism and in this sense in opposition to the GATT regulations. In the leading capitalist countries, first of all in the United States and in the European Economic Community there are significant domestic forces at work,

openly declaring that the discipline of GATT stands in opposition to the economic interests of their nations.

Thus, the GATT has, in this sense, reached a crossroad as the basis and institutional system for international commerce. Either it will succeed in strengthening its disciplinary power--through the utilization of new regulations, if need be--or the danger exists that this useful institution with a great past will fall apart. It will fall apart and bilateral treaties, inspired by short-term interests, will predominate in the regulation of commercial ties. Just as this trend would invalidate the equality of the countries trading with each other--therefore, the basic principle of the GATT--naturally the will of the economically strong countries would unrestrictedly prevail. This therefore would be to the disadvantage of the smaller states.

This is why not long ago the thought emerged that new roundtable discussions should be started within the framework of the GATT, in order to reestablish and strengthen its discipline, perhaps even to expand GATT regulation into newer areas.

Hungary supports the idea of new roundtable discussions. Our basic principle is that the achievement of our economic and political goals requires a stable and guaranteed long-range commercial political environment. We believe that the new roundtable discussion must strengthen the agreement, and extend its influence to those areas which are now regulated insufficiently or not at all, for example, to questions relating to agricultural trade.

We also favor the multilateral decrease in the most favored customs duties, so that we can improve our competitive position in all of those markets where treaties signed by the Common Market or other customs unions and free trade zones have relegated, or are about to relegate us into a position of disadvantage. And of course we persist in opposing all discriminatory regulations utilized against us as politically inspired and alien to the GATT.

[Question] We live in Europe, we are tied to the countries of the continent with thousands of unbreakable economic bonds. What kind of a role does the European Economic Commission play in the life of our country, and how are we connected to the work of the EEC?

[Answer] This regional commission of the UN concentrates its attention on development of East-West commercial ties within the international economic organizations. That is why the USA and Canada are also on the list of members. While at the end of the 60s and in the first half of the 70s the EEC fulfilled a progressive role in the expansion of cooperation, the past decade has brought regression in cooperation. In essence, the leading western countries have obstructed constructive development. Since the second half of last year we have experienced a certain degree of moderation, and we trust that the atmosphere will continue to improve. Naturally we aren't deceiving ourselves: progressive and regressive elements have always been simultaneously present in the activities of the EEC. Obviously, Hungary desires the widening of cooperation, but it should also be pointed out that our country takes a stand against economic illegalities and blackmail, and we condemn discrimination and the assignment of disadvantages for political reasons.



## Next Year In Vienna; On The Same Topic

[Question] In the area of trade policies, what kind of means do we have at our disposal?

[Answer] Various western countries, out of political considerations, restrict the export of certain advanced technologies to CMEA countries. In every case our representatives in the EEC point out the harmful, senseless, and unreasonably tension-producing nature of this practice. In the EEC we also voice our worry about increasing protectionism.

Over and over we emphasize: the job of the European Economic Commission is to contribute with its own means to reestablishing an atmosphere of trust among countries and business circles. In accordance with this, the EEC must do its share in realizing the recommendations contained in the economic section of the Helsinki closing accords. And last but not least, this year's and next year's activity by the EEC will determine the spirit of the Vienna meeting--scheduled to convene in November 1986 in order to overview the situation for executing the Helsinki accords--and its approach to questions in the economic basket of the accords.

In conjunction with the commercial activities of the EEC we must mention those useful seminars, meetings and conferences of experts, at which from time to time they discuss the questions relating to east-west industrial cooperation, the place and role of marketing activity, and they evaluate the obstacles restricting trade.

[Question] During the 1960s and 1970s Hungary's economic public opinion watched the work of UNCTAD with anticipation. In the 1980s it seems as if the Conference on Trade and Development has lost its significance. Why?

[Answer] At the creation of UNCTAD in 1964, the socialist countries played the role of initiators. It was impossible not to note the falling apart of the colonial system, the appearance of developing countries, and that through this a new situation developed in the world economy. From a historical point of view, we have placed great importance ever since that time on the principles of international economic cooperation accepted at the first conference. In addition to assistance to developing countries, these prescribed freedom from discrimination.

Soon afterward, however it became apparent that the organization would focus its attention primarily on the problems of developing countries, on troubles relating to the export of finished products and raw materials, on the difficulties of the financial situation and on aid directed at them. The so-called "Seventy-seven" group, composed of developing Asian, African, and Latin American countries, which now numbers more than one hundred member countries, won from the developed capitalist countries certain noteworthy concessions for themselves. One such significant achievement was the creation of a general system for customs preferences. This provided for certain finished products from developing countries to enjoy favorable tariff rates. Naturally, Hungary also extends preferential tariffs to the developing countries.



Our country, which acts jointly with the group of socialist UNCTAD members, supports the valid demands of developing countries directed at reforming the international economic order. At the same time, we dismiss all allegations directed at washing away the difference between the role of the socialist and developed capitalist countries in international economic life,, and their responsibility for the situation of the developing countries.

We also dismiss those attempts whose goal is the alteration of the comprehensive character of UNCTAD, i.e. the removal of east-west commercial questions from the agenda of UNCTAD meetings.

#### Advantages and Agreements

[Question] Or, in other words, our country is striving not to decrease the significance of UNCTAD but rather to strengthen its earlier role. What are the chances for broadening the conference's sphere of activity?

[Answer] The recognition that it was not enough to help the industrialization of developing countries with an improvement in the commercial political conditions for the export of finished products, but that there was a need for more direct means, was born within UNCTAD. The UN Industrial Development Organization, UNIDO, was created in this spirit. With the organizational assistance of UNIDO, it has become possible for the developing countries to make the acquaintance of Hungary's industrial achievements, which, in an indirect way, may help our export.

The working out of international commodities agreements has a significant place in the activities of UNCTAD. Our country has an interest in balancing out the raw materials markets, and for this reason it participates in the majority of conferences discussing international commodity agreements. We determine our adherence to international commodity agreements based upon an evaluation of our current economic interests. We take into consideration the significance for the Hungarian economy of the raw material in question, the advantages deriving from the agreement and the material obligations, as well as the given agreement's potential for actually stabilizing the market. Presently Hungary is a member of the International Sugar Agreement and the International Cocoa Agreement, as well as of the International Cotton Advisory Council.

In sum: We believe that the significance of international trade organizations will not decrease in the future. Hungary will continue in its desire to actively participate in the joint work, since the socialist policy of living side by side in peace is inseparable from the struggle for the development of non-discriminatory economic ties.

[Question] We thank you for the conversation.

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2500/37

ECONOMY

POLAND

## CHANGES IN OPERATIONAL PROGRAMS, GOVERNMENT ORDERS

### New Regulations On Government Orders

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 5 Sep 85, Supplement REFORMA GOSPODARCZA No 60, 5 Sep 85 pp 1,3,4

[Unattributed article: "Government Orders and Operational Programs"; passages in slantlines printed in boldface in original text]

[Text] Below we publish extensive excerpts from Resolution No 123/85 of 19 July 1985 of the Council of Ministers Concerning Operational Programs and Government Orders for Materials, Products and Investment Projects. The complete text of that resolution will be published in DZIENNIK URZEDOWY KOMISJI PLANOWANIA PRZY RADZIE MINISTROW, No 6, 1985.

With the object of providing enterprises with the conditions for concluding agreements for the implementation of government orders as well as for the implementation of the tasks contained in the operational programs, pursuant to Articles 2 and 384 of the Civil Code and Article 6, Point 2, and Article 27, Paragraph 2, Point 2, of the Decree of 26 February 1982 on Socioeconomic Planning (DZIENNIK URZEDOWY, No 7, Item 57, 1982; and No 71, Item 318, 1983), the Council of Ministers resolves as follows:

#### Section 1

1. The tasks and resources specified in Supplement No 1 to this Resolution are hereby resolved upon for the implementation of the following operational programs:

- 1) public railway and road transport;
- 2) food-industry supplies;
- 3) public health supplies.

2. The list of materials and products to be comprised in government orders in 1986 and during the years 1986-1988, as specified in Supplement No 2 to this Resolution, is hereby resolved upon.

3. the list of investment projects whose implementation should be comprised in government orders, as specified in Supplement No 3 to this Resolution, is herewith resolved upon. Government orders for the implementation of these projects are to be of a longrange nature, comprising the period until the planned deadline for the completion of these projects.

## Section 2

1. The following are responsible for the implementation of operational programs:

1) for the operational program of public railway and road transport -- the minister of transportation and the ministers representing the parent agencies of the enterprises implementing the tasks of that program;

2) for the operational program of food-industry supplies -- the minister of the metallurgy and machinebuilding industry and the ministers representing the parent agencies of the enterprises implementing the tasks of that program;

3) for the operational program of public health supplies -- the minister of chemical and light industry and the ministers representing the parent agencies of the enterprises implementing that program;

2) [as published] those responsible for the implementation of government orders for materials and products are the ministers representing the parent agencies implementing these orders as well as the ministers mentioned in Supplement No 2 to this Resolution.

3) Those responsible for the implementation of government orders for investment projects are the parent agencies of the investors and executors.

## Section 3

The agencies referred to in Section 2 are particularly responsible for:

1) assuring that the ordering agencies, in cooperation with the enterprises acting as the recipients of products and services comprised in the lists of government orders and operational programs, specify said orders in detail in accordance with the needs of the recipients;

2) influencing the executors of government orders and operational programs by legally accessible means as well as by the means defined in the Central Annual Plan, with the object of assuring a complete implementation of said orders at the level established in this Resolution;

3) assuring that the amount and utilization of the resources earmarked in central annual plans or secured by granting allocation priorities to the executors would closely correspond to the rationally justified amount,

indispensable to the implementation of government orders and the tasks of operational plans.

#### Section 4

The ministers responsible for the implementation of operational programs, as mentioned in Section 2, Paragraph 1, and in Supplement No 2 to this Resolution, or their authorized plenipotentiaries:

- 1) dispose of the foreign exchange allocated for the implementation of government orders and operational plans and decide on the manner of its utilization;

- 2) may submit recommendations for granting economic priorities to the executors of government orders and operational programs;

- 3) approve the agreements concluded between the executors of government orders for materials and products and the ordering agencies as well as between the executors of operational programs and the recipients;

- 4) supervise the progress and perform periodic assessments of the implementation of government orders and operational programs and intervene if problems arise.

#### Section 5

1. The selection of the executor of a task specified in an operational program may occur through unrestricted negotiations, to be handled by the plenipotentiary in charge of the operational program, on the basis of the regulations governing the government orders for materials and products.

2. The implementation of tasks specified in operational programs occurs on the basis of contracts between the executors and the recipients, upon their approval by the plenipotentiary. The contracts should be concluded on the basis of the regulations governing government orders for materials and products.

#### Section 6

1. Orders for materials and products should be issued separately for annual and multiannual periods, pursuant to the provisions contained in Supplement No 2 to this Resolution.

2. Multiannual government orders for materials and products are implemented pursuant to the provisions governing annual orders and the provisions contained in this Resolution.

3. Foreign exchange for financing the implementation of multiannual government orders for materials and products is allocated once a year in central annual plans, in the amounts required to implement these orders.

4. The minister of materials management will, in cooperation with the ministers of foreign trade and interior commerce and services, designate within a period ending on 15 August 1985 the agencies ordering the materials and products specified in Supplement No 2 to this Resolution. In addition, he shall determine the principles and procedure for concluding multiannual contracts.

5. A government order for a particular product should be issued by a single ordering organization, regardless of the purpose of the product ordered.

6. Interministerial coordination and supervision over the implementation of government orders for the materials and products specified in Supplement No 2 to this Resolution will be exercised by the minister of materials management.

#### Section 7

1. Orders relating to the tasks contained in the operational programs as well as to government orders for materials and products should specify the quantities established in Supplements Nos 1 and 2 to this Resolution.

2. Products exceeding in quantity the limits established in Supplements Nos 1 and 2 to this Resolution cannot qualify for the preferences granted to the executors of government orders and operational programs, owing to the limitations on the resources allotted for the implementation of these orders and programs. This does not apply to the items that are especially designated in Supplement No 2 to this Resolution.

#### Section 8

1. The outlays on construction and installation operations during the successive years of implementation of the investment projects based on government orders will be specified in central annual plans on the basis of preliminary agreements between investors and project executors as well as the suppliers of the materials, machinery and equipment accepted by their parent agencies, and, with regard to supplies of materials, also by the Office of Materials Management. Information about such outlays will be transmitted to the chairman of the Planning Commission under the Council of Ministers by 30 September of the year preceding the plan year.

2. The amounts of the tax-exempt remuneration of investment-project executors will be specified in the 1986 Central Annual Plan.

3. The chairman of the Planning Commission under the Council of Ministers is empowered to exclude the following kinds of investment projects from government orders:

1) projects for which the preliminary agreements mentioned in Point 1 are not concluded on schedule;

2) projects whose completion deadline becomes postponed during the implementation of government orders owing to delays in implementation; in this

case, withdrawal of the government order will occur toward the end of the year for which the completion deadline of the project was fixed;

3) projects that have not been prepared for implementation or which lack assured sources of financing (....)

#### Section 10

Government orders for the implementation of particularly important tasks relating to science and technology, as drafted in accordance with the procedure established by the chairman of the Committee for Science and Technological Progress under the Council of Ministers, should primarily pertain to the tasks ensuing from:

1) international agreements and contracts, and particularly the tasks ensuing from the basic directions of the longrange program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics until the year 2000, and the related programs, as well as tasks ensuing from general agreements for economic and scientific-technical cooperation among the member countries of the Council for Economic Mutual Assistance;

2) the directions of the restructuring of the national economy;

3) the scope of science and technology development outlined in preplanning studies of the development of subsectors and products (....)

#### Section 12

The specific procedure and principles for the implementation of government orders, with allowance for the revisions ensuing from this Resolution, are defined in:

1) Resolution No 151 of 4 November 1983 of the Council of Ministers Concerning Government Orders for Materials and Products (MONITOR POLSKI, Item 218, No 38);

2) Resolution No 180 of 12 December 1983 of the Council of Ministers Concerning Government Orders for the Implementation of Particularly Important Tasks of the Development of Science and Technology (MONITOR POLSKI, Item 239, No 42);

3) Resolution No 14 of 23 January 1984 of the Council of Ministers Concerning Government Orders for the Implementation of Selected Investment Projects (MONITOR POLSKI, Item 21, No 3).

#### Section 13

This Resolution is effective as of the day on which it was taken.

Table: Agencies Issuing Government Orders

Ordin- al No	Item	Standard No	Unit of measure- ment	1986	1987	1988	Agency issuing government order
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>A. Raw and Other Materials</b>							
1.	Bearing-steel products (rolled, drawn, descaled)	045,0476,0477	1,000 tons	55.0	56.0	58.0	CENTROSTAL Steel Market- ing Agency
2.	Rust-resistant steel products	045,046,0476, 0481	"	33.0	34.0	35.0	"
3.	Rolled wire, 5.5-1.4 mm diameter	0455-4	"	1165.0	1200.0	1250.0	"
4.	Boiler steel pipe of II and III requirement classes	0461	"	19.0	22.0	23.0	"
5.	Steel drilling pipe	0461	"	43.0	52.0	55.0	"
6.	Electronic materials,  of which: metal products and alloys --monocrystalline --dielectric --chemical	0533,0566, 1159 1159,2841-41 1159-6 1336-9 1319-41,0541-41	millions of zlotys	2610.0	2840.0	3330.0	UNITRA-UNIZET Technical- Commercial Agency for Electronic Subassemblies
7.	Ionic and nonionic detergents	1242-119	1,000 tons	39.8	41.4	43.0	ORGANIKA-CHEMIKOLOR Enter- prise for Trade in Organic Chemicals and Dyestuffs
8.	Chemical fibers of which textured silk polyamide silk and polyester silk	1285-413 1272-115 1272-215	" "	245.0 27.2	243.0 28.3	249.0 29.4	SURTEX Textile Industry Trade Enterprise
9.	Enamel glazes	1319-34	"	9.0	10.0	11.0	CENTRODLEW Bureau for Sales of Cast Products
10.	Construction adhesives	1336-433,-444 -53	"	15.8	16.3	16.0	BESAR Bureau for Sales of Building Materials
11.	Footwear adhesives	1336-433,-472 -511,-542	"	12.0	x	x	POLBUT Leather Industry Trade Enterprise
12.	Urea adhesives	1336-421	"	231.0	238.0	251.4	WEGLOPOCHODNE Enterprise for Marketing Coal-Derivative Products
13.	Structural electrical- insulation laminates	1361-52, -61 1362-42, -51 1369-26	ton	2400.0	2400.0	2640.0	CHEMIPLAST Plastics Trade Enterprise
14.	Artificial and synthe- tic leathers for foot- wear industry	1361-7, -8	million of sq m	10.3	x	x	POLBUT Leather Industry Trade Enterprise
15.	Decorative paper	1814-457	1,000 tons	12.0	13.5	14.0	PAPIER Voluntary Associa- tion of State Enterprises, Trade Bureau
16.	Furniture flanges and foils	1821-157, -158 -159	million of sq m	60.0	62.0	68.0	PLYTOZBYT Construction Board and Adhesives Bureau
17.	Construction cardboard for making tarpaper	1815-31	1,000 tons	65.0	x	x	Marketing Bureau for Struc- tural Insulation Materials
18.	Cotton and cotton-like yarn	1913,1915, 1914	"	188.0	195.0	205.0	SURTEX Textile Industry Trade Enterprise

[table continued]

[continuation of table]

Ordin- al No	Item	Standar No	Unit of measure- ment	1986	1987	1988	Agency issuing government order
19.	Commercial textile products: flat --fabrics and knitwear	1917-54, 1917-54, 1927-54, 1936-54, 1946-54, 1952-54, 1954-34, 2031-54, 2032-54, 2033-54,2038	1,000 km	44.0	x	x	POLBUT Leather Industry Trade Enterprise
	--footwear felts and footwear fiberboard	2026-2 2062-54	1,000 Mg	2.0	x	x	
	--vamp fiberboard	2062-54	1,000 sq km	1.5	x	x	
20.	Natural leather for footwear industry						"
	--	2211-1	1,000 tons	4.5	x	x	
	--	2212-1.-2	million of sq m	23.5	x	x	
21.	Grooving materials	--	tons	13600.0	14900.0	16300.0	STOMIL Rubber Industry Trade Enterprise
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B.	<u>Coproduction Components, Spare Parts</u>						
22.	Brake fluids	0246-900	1,000 tons	4.7	x	x	CPN Petroleum Products Agency
23.	Abrasive materials and tools	284	million zlotys	6875.0	x	x	CENTROSZLIF Bureau for Sales of Abrasives
24.	Ball bearings	0631-7	millions	110.0	115.0	120.0	PREMA Technical and Trade Agency of the Precision Instruments Industry
25.	Screws and joints	0653	1,000 tons	111.8	x	x	METALZBYT Metal Products Marketing Agency
26.	Clamps for mine timbering	0629-8	"	65.1	66.2	68.4	Supply and Transport Agency for the Mining and Power Industry
27.	Fuel apparatus for diesel engines	0719-71	million zlotys	7539.3	8000.0	8500.0	POLMOZBYT Automobile and Auto- motive Spare Parts Trade Enterprise
28.	Hydraulic elements	0876	1,000	254.0	275.0	300.0	BUMAR Foreign Trade Enterprise
29.	Electromagnetic relays	0918-4	"	4468.0	x	x	ELMET Trade Enterprise for Technical Goods, Lodz
30.	Electrical conductors for mobile and portable receivers of which for mining industry	1124 1124-6	1,000 km "	120.0 5.5	130.0 6.5	145.0 7.5	CENTROKABEL Cable and Wire Sales Bureau
31.	Conducting-wire reels	1122	1,000 tons	27.0	27.5	29.5	"
32.	Power cable	1126	1,000 km	30.2	30.9	32.0	"
33.	Signal cable	1128	1,000 km of veins	240.0	250.0	280.0	"
34.	Telephone cable	1125	"	2200.0	2400.0	2600.0	"

[table continued]



[continuation of table]

Ordin- al No	Item	Standard No	Unit of measure- ment	1986	1987	1988	Agency issuing government order
35.	Stabilizers	1133-81,-82	1,000	10340.0	x	x	ELRET Trade Enterprise for Technical Goods, Warsaw
36.	Semiconductor elements	1156	millions	311.0	330.0	350.0	UNITRA-UNIZET Technical and Trade Agency for Electronic Subassemblies
37.	Radio and transformer filters, chokes, magnets	1158-1,-4,-5	millions zlotys	2200.0	2300.0	2400.0	"
38.	Resistors	1158-11	millions	510.0	560.0	617.0	"
39.	Capacitors	1158-12	"	698.0	732.3	771.7	"
40.	Printed single- and multilayer circuits	1158-68	1,000 sq m	275.0	280.0	320.0	"
41.	Printing inks	1319-1	1,000 tons	7.2	7.3	7.5	TECHNOGRAF Typographical Industry Supplies Center
42.	Graphic films	13335-325	1,000 sq m	1150.0	1300.0	1400.0	"
43.	Rubber and plastic conveyor belts	1374-1 1369-3	km	3824.0	4388.0	4975.0	STOMIL Rubber Industry Trade Enterprise
44.	Rubber V-belts	1374-3	millions	16.0	x	x	CHEMIA Chemical Trade Enterprise, Warsaw
45.	Spare parts for house- hold power appliances						AR-DOM Trade Enterprise
	--kpl RM 5500 rotors		1,000	125.0	x	x	
	--PS3-21-2 type OKC motor		"	50.0	x	x	
	--PS20 type power pump		"	30.0	x	x	
	--PS-45 type apron		"	50.0	x	x	
	--C-20,C-40 heating inserts		"	120.0	x	x	
	--bearing assemblies for SHL rotor-type washing machines		"	900.0	x	x	
	--I-44D type thermostat		"	80.0	x	x	
	--PS-7 power valve		"	80.0	x	x	
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<u>Finished Products</u>							
46.	Central heaters	0614-31,0617- 11.0656-32	1,000 sq m p.o.	6100.0	8000.0	9000.0	CENTRODLEW Bureau for Sales of Cast Products
47.	Sinks and sink drains	0614-512,-513 0656-512,-513	1,000	535.0	550.0	600.0	"
48.	Bathtubs	0614-511, 0656-511	"	420.0	430.0	450.0	"
49.	Mine timbering	0629-1	1,000 tons	486.0	502.0	516.0	Supply and Transport Center of the Mining and Power Industry
50.	Fire-extinguishing blankets	0657-139	1,000	110.0	x	x	SUPON Association of Commer- cial-Technical Firefighting and Protective Equipment Enterprises, Trade Establishment
51.	Gas and electric kitchen ranges with oven (4-burner)	1672-11, 1136-111	"	830.0	x	x	ELMET, Enterprise for Trade in Technical Goods, Poznan
52.	Bathroom heaters	0672-291	"	213.0	x	x	ELMET Enterprise for Trade in Technical Goods, Wroclaw

[table continued]

[continuation of table]

Ordin- al No	Item	Standard No	Unit of measure- ment	1986	1987	1988	Agency issuing government order
53.	Coal dust-burning boilers	0711	1,000 sq m p.O.	76.5	x	x	ELMET Enterprise for Trade in Technical Goods, Radom
54.	Loading machines	0721-400	units	8.0	11.0	13.0	Supply and Transport Center of the Mining and Power Industry
55.	Pumps for pure and warm water	0871	1,000	70.0	72.0	75.0	Bureau for Sales of Pumps and Industrial Windings
56.	Sump pumps	0871	"	26.0	27.0	28.0	"
57.	Temperature controllers for the automation of heating centers	0912-1	millions zlotys	127.7	170.0	292.0	MERAZEP Bureau for Marketing Measuring and Control Equipment
58.	Electricity meters	0941-4	1,000	760.0	850.0	900.0	Supply and Transport Center of the Mining and Power Industry
59.	Automotive tachometers	0943-374	"	32.0	x	x	POLMOZBYT Motor Vehicle and Automotive Spare Parts Trade Enterprise, Starachowice
60.	Gas meters	0943-731, -732	"	208.5	230.0	250.0	Polish Petroleum and Gas Extracting Industry
61.	Trolleys	1061-1	units	220.0	x	x	Supply Enterprise for Territorial Economy
62.	Acid storage batteries for motor vehicles	1134-12	1,000	2160.0	x	x	EMA-ZBYT Technical-Commercial Agency for Electrical Machin- ery and Equipment
63.	Tractive acid storage batteries	1134-15	1,000 cells	900.0	x	x	"
64.	Acid storage batteries for rolling stock	1134-16	units	2300	2500	3000	EMA-ZBYT Technical-Commercial Agency for Electrical Machin- ery and Equipment
65.	Pentacosta-system switch- boards for public tele- phone networks	1151-132	1,000 units NNp[expansion unknown]	322.8	340.8	351.1	Supply Center for Postal and Communications Services
66.	E-lC system switchboards for public telephone networks	1151-133	"	61.0	70.0	92.0	"
67.	Nitrogenous fertilizers in terms of N	1231-1 (bez 1231-111)	1,000 tons	1410	x	x	Agricultural Trade Board, CZS SAMOPOMOC CHLOPSKA [Peasant Self-Help Associa- tion of Agricultural Cooperatives]
68.	Phosphoric fertilizers in terms of P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	1231-2	"	920	x	x	"
69.	Pesticides	1246	"	13	x	x	ORGANIKA-CHEMIKOLOR Trade Enterprise for Organic Chemicals and Dyestuffs
70.	Fire-extinguishing foam and powders	1337-91	"	6.1	x	x	SUPON Association of Commer- cial-Technical Firefighting and Protective Equipment Enterprises
71.	Paints and lacquers for the consumer market, for exports, for housing construction and for communal economy	1312-1318	million liters	150	160	170	Trade Establishment under the POLIFARB Association of Paints and Lacquers Produc- ing Enterprises

[table continued]

[continuation of table]

Ordin- al No	Item	Standard No	Unit of measure- ment	1986	1987	1988	Agency issuing government order
72.	PCV pressure pipe	1263-12	1,000 km	10.0	12.0	12.5	CENTRODLEW Bureau for the Sales of Cast Products
73.	PCV drain pipe	1363-129	"	27.0	x	x	CHEMIPLAST Plastics Trade Enterprise
74.	Tires and inner tubes for trucks, (nonagricultural) -71 machinery and equipment and track carts	1371-2, -62, -71	1,000 kpl [expansion unknown]	2500	2530	2589	STOMIL Rubber Industry Trade Enterprise
75.	Tractor tires and inner tubes	1371-3, -63	"	1000	1000	1270	"
76.	Tires and inner tubes for agricultural machinery and equipment	1371-4, -64	"	820	860	920	"
77.	High-pressure hose	1373-54	1,000 km	4.4	4.6	3.4	"
78.	Fire hose	1373-55	km	3500	4000	5000	SUPON Association of Techni- cal-Commercial Firefighting and Protective Equipment Enterprises, Trade Establishment
79.	Ceramic drain pipe	1449-1	million drain units	155	165	180	Trade Services Enterprise for Structural Ceramics and Silicates
80.	Tarpaper	1461-1	million sq m	193	195	200	Marketing Bureau for Struc- tural Insulation Materials
81.	Glass-mineral wool and its products	1462-11 do-14	1,000 tons	160	200	220	"
82.	Cord for agricultural machinery	2023-8, 2023-61	adjusted tons	43500.0	x	x	CZS SAMOPOMOC CHLOPSKA, Agricultural Trade Board
83.	Protective clothing	2185 (bez 2185-91,-92) 2184 (bez 2184-91) 2114-86,-99, -97	1,000	41500	47500	47500	SUPON Association of Tech- nical-Commercial Firefighting and Protective Equipment Enterprises
84.	Protective gloves	1374-51 2016-53, 2016-54, 2184-91, 2185-91,-92, 2273-4,-5	1,000 pairs	83000	83000	83000	"
85.	Protective and work footwear	1375-3,-4,-5 2221-4, -5 2222-4, -5 2223-4, -5 2225-4, -5 2226-4, -5 2224-4, -5	"	12000	17000	17000	"

C. Manufactured Consumer  
Goods

86.	Enameled steel kitchen- ware and household ware	0671-11	millions	33	x	x	SPOLEM CZSS Central Board of S Cooperatives, Trade Bureau
87.	Galvanized steel con- tainers and pails	0671-14	1,000	7500	x	x	CSZ SAMOPOMOC CHLOPSKA, Agricultural Trade Board

[table continued]

[continuation of table]

Ordin- al No	Item	Standard No	Unit of measure- ment	1986	1987	1988	Agency issuing government order
88.	Stainless tableware	0671-21	millions	35.0	x	x	SPOLEM CZSS, Trade Bureau
89.	Coal-burning kitchen ranges	0672-14	1,000	197	x	x	CZS SAMOPOMOC CHLOPSKA, Agricultural Trade Board
90.	Washing machines and rotors (nonautomatic)	0673-11bez 115	"	480.0	x	x	Association of Interior Com- merce Enterprises, Center for Turnover in Home Furnishings
91.	Automatic drum-type household washing machines	0673-115	"	300.0	x	x	"
92.	Vacuum cleaners	0673-21	"	940.0	x	x	"
93.	Household refrigerators	0673-51,-52 bez -523	"	470.0	x	x	"
94.	Household sewing machines	0673-6	"	430.0	x	x	"
95.	Bicycles	1043-1 do-6	"	1370.0	x	x	CZS SAMOPOMOC CHLOPSKA, Agricultural Trade Board
96.	Black-and-white TV sets	1153-21, -23	"	500.0	x	x	Association of Interior Com- merce Enterprises, Center for Turnover in Home Furnishings
97.	Household irons	1136-15	"	1600.0	x	x	"
98.	Mainseries electric bulbs	1154-111	millions	166.5	x	x	POLAM-ELEKTROSPRZET Techni- cal-Commercial Center for Lighting Fixtures
99.	Main-series fluorescent tubes	1154-211	1,000	13225.0	x	x	"
100.	Toilet, semitoilet and special soaps	1322-1, -6 1324-63,-64	t<a.t. [expansion unknown]	765.0	x	x	CZSS SPOLEM, Trade Bureau
101.	Washing powders and granules	1322-4	1,000 tons	210.0	x	x	"
102.	Toothpaste	1324-1	ton	26.2	x	x	"
103.	Shampoos	1324-2	1,000 tons	26.2	x	x	CZSS SPOLEM, Trade Bureau
104.	School textbooks, books for elementary and supra- elementary schools		millions of copies	55.3	60.8	66.9	Book Warehouse
105.	Notebooks, copybooks	1825-1	millions	310.0	330.0	330.0	Association of Interior Com- merce Enterprises, Center for Turnover in Paper and Sports Merchandise
106.	Sewing thread	1919,1939, 1949	ton	5600.0	x	x	SURTEX Textile Industry Trade Enterprise
107.	Clothing and knitwear for children up to 15 --clothing	2112-1,-2,-3, -4,-5	millions	198.0	x	x	Association of Interior Com- merce Enterprises, PROTIM- OTEX Center for Clothing Merchandise Trade
	--knitwear	2113-1,-2,-3,-4,-5 2114-1,-2,-3,-4,-5 2013-1,-2,-3,-4,-5 2014-1,-2,-3,-4,-5	"	172.0	x	x	
108.	Cotton underwear, adults	2014-001	millions	50.0	x	x	"
109.	Corset goods	2016-1	"	11.0	x	x	"
110.	Stockings and socks	2019	million pairs	288	x	x	"

The above table itemizes the output of materials and products pursuant to Supplement No 2 to the Resolution No 123/85 of 19 July 1985 of the Council of Ministers and, in case of longrange orders, also the anticipated output figures for the years 1987 and 1988. The table also specifies, pursuant to Ordinance No 17 of 10 August 1985 of the minister of materials management, the agencies authorized to issue government orders for materials and products.

#### Official on Significance of New Regulations

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 5 Sep 85, Supplement REFORMA GOSPODARCZA No 60, 5 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by Andrzej Podsiadko, Deputy Director of Plan Coordinating Team at the Planning Commission under the Council of Ministers: "Preferences for Development Projects" (passages in slantlines printed in boldface in original text)]

[Text] /Resolution No 123 of the Council of Ministers Concerning Operational Programs and Government Orders for Materials and Products as Well as for Investment Projects is intended to carry out the common postulate of economic units -- the creation of conditions for their advance drafting of their own plans and conclusion of mutually convenient preliminary agreements. The fact that this year the work on drafting the Central Annual Plan is being commenced and advanced earlier than in the previous years makes it possible to present in this Resolution the principles for the functioning and scope of government orders and operational plans/.

The resolution contains provisions that standardize the operating principles of operational programs and government orders for materials and products. The standardization of operating principles ensues from the fact that in both cases the government side is interested in particular production effects and grants preferences of the same type to the executors of the orders and tasks comprised in the operational programs.

/In addition to the annual orders for materials and products, the resolution introduces multiannual (3-year) longrange government orders. Of the 110 items specified on the list of government orders, 61 materials and products will be covered by orders for the years 1986-1988. This stabilizes the situation, in conformance with the wishes of the executors, and provides an incentive for enterprises to undertake development projects/. This also serves to offer a new form of preferences for the production of the materials representing bottlenecks in many branches and subsectors of the economy. The longer time frame affords a greater opportunity for a more efficient utilization of foreign exchange through the initiation of anti-import projects (which at first require a greater amount of foreign exchange) and, as a result, demolition of the barriers to the growth of the types of production concerned as well as the possibility of subsequently operating without the support provided by government orders.

Government orders for investment projects also are of a longrange nature; they are issued for the period of implementation of investment projects as specified in the orders. Failure to meet the project completion deadline results in deletion of the project from the list of government orders and expiration of the obligations of the ordering agencies toward the investors and executors, and it makes possible claim litigation on grounds of nonfulfillment of contractual terms. /Such litigation is indispensable to tightening the process of implementing the investment projects covered by government orders. It should also serve to curtail requests for extending government orders to investment projects whose status and feasibility do not warrant anticipating their on-schedule completion/.

To tighten the process of the implementation of investment projects, the chairman of the Planning Commission under the Council of Ministers is also authorized to exclude from government orders any investment projects that are not ready for implementation or lack assured financing sources.

/The resolution specifies unambiguously the scope of responsibility for the implementation of operational programs and government orders/. This unambiguity of its provisions should contribute to an improved and more efficient implementation of the tasks contained in operational programs and government orders. This should also promote to a broader extent than previously the practice of effectiveness-oriented negotiations preceding the signing of contracts and the quality certification of the products named in government orders and operational programs.

Government orders for materials and products in 1985 will be issued by the agencies designated by the minister of materials management in cooperation with the ministers of foreign trade and of interior commerce and services.

/The designation of agencies authorized to issue government orders makes possible the proper conduct of the preparatory work relating to the conclusion of contracts for government orders/. Here the adopted principle is that a government order for a particular product is issued by just one ordering agency regardless of the purpose of the product ordered.

/The basis for issuing a government order is the contract concluded between the ordering agency and the producer/. In such a contract, the contracting parties are obligated to specify at least the following terms:

- quantity, nature and grade of merchandise, delivery deadline and method of delivery;
- requirements for the quality of the products and the conditions and procedure for their quality inspection upon reception;
- responsibility for failure to fulfill the contract or for improper fulfillment of the contract.

/An important factor in streamlining the fulfillment of these contracts is the legal obligation of suing producers for compensation in the event of nonfulfillment or improper fulfillment/

To facilitate the process of concluding contracts for government orders for materials and products, model contracts have been prepared by the minister of materials management and the minister of interior commerce and services.

The selection of a particular form of model contract is performed by the ordering agency.

Contracts relating to materials and products for which 3-year government orders apply should, in particular, specify the kinds and quantities of merchandise to be delivered during discrete calendar years, as well as the scope, procedure and deadlines for revising and amending the contract. Above all, this concerns establishing the deadlines for determining in detail the variety or merchandise ordered for a given year.

/The resolution's provisions maintain the scope of government orders and operational programs, as well as the commitment of resources for their implementation, at a level close to that of 1985/. In addition to the funds earmarked for imports of centrally financed raw and other materials, 1,220 million rubles and US\$590 million are allocated for this purpose; of this amount, 580.1 million rubles and US\$77.5 million are earmarked for the operational program for food-industry supplies and 165 million rubles and US\$288.1 million for the operational program for public health. In view of the limited resources of both foreign exchange and materials, the proposals transmitted by the ministries were screened on the basis of the following principles:

-- government orders should pertain to materials and products meeting the following socioeconomic goals: application of technological progress, conservation of raw and other materials, improvements in supplies for housing construction, increases in supplies of means of production for agriculture, improvements in the supplies of goods for consumers, for the communal economy and for public transport, education and upbringing, and safety and hygiene of labor;

-- government orders should pertain only to the materials and products whose greater production is impeded solely by problems with the supplies of raw and other materials, whether domestic or imported, for only in this case can a government order fulfill its purpose;

-- maintenance of the continuity of government orders in cases in which it still is not possible to solve the problems owing to which a particular product or material was covered by a government order in previous years. At the same time, in cases in which the output of a particular product or material has attained a satisfactory level, the pertinent government order may be rescinded;

-- Three-year government orders should include the materials and products which impede the development of production in many branches of the economy, while annual orders should chiefly pertain to consumer goods, including goods whose production is expected to overcome its problems within a relatively short period of time and reach a level at which it, or its growth, is no longer dependent on government orders.

/Of the four operational programs followed in 1985, three are retained; the program for clothing and knitwear for children and youth will be abandoned and the products included in that program will be covered by government orders for materials and products/.

/As regards government orders for investment projects, the following decisions were adopted/ :

1) all the 85 continuing projects eligible for this form of implementation preferences in 1985 will be retained (9 projects specified in the Central Annual Plan are expected to be completed in 1985, along with 10 of the 30 schools comprised in a single aggregate item, and 2 tasks were deleted from the plan);

2) during the years 1986-1990 a quantitatively and substantively stable level of investment projects implemented on the basis of government orders will be retained with respect to projects relating to important social goals, i.e., the construction of bakeries, dairies and elementary schools. In this connection, as of 1986 the list of investment projects implemented on the basis of government orders will be complemented with projects for the construction of 4 dairies, 3 bakeries and 10 schools, superseding the projects completed and released for use in 1985;

3) the 1986 list of investment projects implemented on the basis of government orders was additionally complemented with the most urgent food-economy projects, namely, 8 grain elevators.

/Altogether, the proposals submitted mean that in 1986 a total of 100 investment projects would be implemented on the basis of government orders/. It is expected that, owing to the implementation of investment projects based on government orders, as soon as in the years 1986-1987 the following projects will be completed and released for use: 15 bakeries, 6 dairy plants, 3 grain mills, a poultry factory, 3 grain elevators, the first section of the Northern Aqueduct, the CZAJKA Sewage Treatment Plant in Warsaw and successive sections of water supply systems in Legnica and Walbrzych. In addition certain major investment projects such as POLFA in Tarchomin, ZA in Police, ZCH in Kwidzyn, etc., will yield substantial increments in output.

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28 January 1986

## ECONOMY

## YUGOSLAVIA

## YUGOSLAV CONSTRUCTION WORK IN CEMA COUNTRIES

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 6 Dec 85 p 5

[Text] Yugoslav construction organizations have been represented for a number of years in the countries of the socialist community (CEMA). Between 10 and 15 organizations from all parts of the country are represented in this region, the most notable among them on the basis of their performance being "Komgrap," "Ratko Mitrovic," "Trudbenik," "Termoelektro" (Belgrade), "Hidroelektra" (Zagreb), IMP (Ljubljana), as well as members of business communities "Unioninzenjering," "Montinvest" (Belgrade), "INGRA" (Zagreb), and "Makedonijainvest" (Skopje).

After the developing countries, the socialist countries are next in the amount of work done. Although the share of this region in work done and project planning services rendered has been dropping (for example, in 1978 it was 17.5 percent, but in 1984, 9.5 percent), still the involvement of Yugoslav organizations in this region is rather significant. The amount of work done annually amounts to between \$150 and \$250 million, mainly in the sectors of tall building construction and pipeline transport (civil engineering). There are considerably fewer projects in other construction fields, but continuity is maintained in rendering project planning services as well as in performing installation and finishing work.

Among the socialist countries the most important trading partners of the Yugoslav construction industry, that is, of the organizations which keep records on the work they do on capital investment projects abroad, are the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR. It is in these countries that most of the work has been done in this region. The USSR has a share of 60-68 percent of the value of work done and project planning services rendered, Czechoslovakia 20-24 percent, and the GDR 5.8 percent.

Value of Work Done in the East European Socialist Countries, in millions of dollars

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USSR</u>	<u>Czechoslovakia</u>	<u>GDR</u>	<u>Other Countries</u>
1981	155.1	62.9	27.6	64.0	0.6
1982	133.8	46.6	65.5	21.7	--
1983	250.6	148.0	64.0	38.5	0.1
1984	188.0	126.7	44.4	16.5	0.4

In the countries of this region domestic organizations are represented independently or in collaboration with firms from the advanced countries of the West or with firms from the countries where the work is to be done.

The most important work that has been in the countries of this region is as follows:

Bulgaria: delivery of equipment, supervision over installation, and training of personnel for a diode production line and transistor production line at Beteugrad;

Czechoslovakia: a children's polyclinic in Ceska Lipa; reconstruction of the "Zavod Velvari" Resort at Spolna Neratovica; reconstruction of blast furnaces and steel mills at Kosice, Ostrava, and Trinec; construction and installation work on facilities of the central baths at Marijanske; construction of a glass plant on a turnkey basis at Valasske Mezirici; construction and installation work to build the Litvinov Chemical Plants; complete construction of an industrial bakery at Bratislava, etc.;

GDR: construction and finishing work on the high-grade steel mill being built at Freital; construction work on the Maxutte Steel Mill; numerous installation, anticorrosion, insulating, and painting jobs, etc.;

Hungary: reconstruction of the Zsenye Castle; adaptation and restoration of the interior and exterior of architecturally important buildings at the center of Pecuh;

USSR: construction and installation work done on the hotel complex at Sochi; project planning and construction of four transshipment complexes for general cargo in the port of Roni; construction of a "complete steel mill" at Zhlebin; construction, installation, and building-trade work at the "Dagomys Hotel Complex" sports and recreation center at Sochi; turnkey construction of a settlement of 60 prefabricated houses and infrastructure at Rasskazovo (Tambov Oblast); design and construction of the "Gornyozaavoskaya" compressor station on the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline; design, construction, installation, and building-trade work on reconstruction and furnishing of the Hotel "Oranda" at Yalta; "turnkey" construction of a bedroom wing to accommodate 484 in the "Zapoloriye" section of the baths at Sochi; design, erection, finishing work, and installation of materials and equipment for the Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry imeni M. M. Shemyakin in Moscow, etc.

The references which the Yugoslav construction industry has earned so far on the markets of the CEMA countries afford real opportunities for future employment on an even larger volume than up to now. In support of this we would suggest only the fact that certain Yugoslav organizations are even in the group of the largest and most highly esteemed contractors in the world, as in fact can be seen from the ranking in the magazine ENGINEERING NEWS--RECORD (July 1985).

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PROBLEMS, STATUS OF YUGOSLAV INVESTMENT PROJECTS ABROAD

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 6 Dec 85 p 5

[Excerpt] New Contracts Obtained for \$2.5 Billion

The figures of the Federal Bureau for Statistics show that in the first 6 months of 1985 new contracts were obtained outside the country for a total of nearly \$2.5 billion. Over the same period of time in 1984 the value of contracts obtained was \$2.2 billion, that is, nearly 9 percent less than this year. The rate of completion of projects has been increasing slower than the conclusion of contracts. The value of work completed in the first half of 1985 rose 2.6 percent over the previous year, amounting to \$914 million. However, a certain discrepancy arises in the growth of contracts and work completed because there is usually a time lag of between 6 and 9 months representing the time that passes from the moment when the contract is let until the first work is completed. That is why the results of the current conclusion of contracts is manifested as a rule most strongly in the second half and toward the end of the year, when there is an increase in collection for work done.

The value of materials and equipment exported to be built into projects did not reach the level this year that it did 2 or 3 years ago, nor did it even reach the results for 1984. (In the first 6 months of 1984 material and equipment exported in the form of capital investment projects abroad were valued at \$64 million, while the value over the same period this year is \$62 million.) The insufficient motivation of construction organizations to enter into contracts for exporting domestic supplies and material figures as an important factor in the lag of these sales. There are also other causes for the present situation. First of all, Yugoslav organizations were slow to become involved in new projects, that is, the general design, project study or indeed even working drawings had already been completed by firms from other countries, mainly of the advanced countries of the West. Their project planners take advantage of the superiority of their producers, pushing through designs which call for installation of the equipment and technology they are more familiar with. This is beneficial to them, but it is also valuable for their respective countries, since it makes it possible to export domestic equipment under more favorable conditions. In such a situation Yugoslav construction contractors obtain work on foreign projects and are unable to significantly influence the investor to alter the provisions on installation of particular

materials and equipment to conform to what our organizations of associated labor have to offer.

### How To Compete With Foreign Firms on an Equal Footing

In addition, the advanced countries (above all, the United States, France, Italy, West Germany, Japan) offer complete consulting services, including preparation of project documentation, and this they do gratis just in order to obtain the contracts for particular programs or the opportunity to market their know-how, equipment, and supplies. Yugoslav organizations do not have this kind of business position, nor do they have their own resources or resources of commercial banks that would finance them in taking on and completing this kind of work. As a consequence, project planning services do not exceed 1 percent of the value of the work contracted for by the Yugoslav construction industry abroad, while in the countries of the West (and indeed East as well) this work amounts to about 5 percent of the annual value of construction and installation work done.

### Construction Work and Project Planning Services Contracted for and Completed Abroad

Socialist Republics and Socialist Autonomous Provinces	Value of Construction Work and Project Planning Services Contracted for, Total, \$000		
	1984	Jan-Jun 1984	Jan-Jun 1985
SFRY	2,464.7	2,241.2	2,435.0
SR Bosnia-Hercegovina	413.0	386.2	349.2
SR Montenegro	1.9	2.1	2.1
SR Croatia	490.1	394.9	421.1
SR Macedonia	226.2	217.8	217.2
SR Slovenia	368.4	321.3	347.5
SR Serbia	965.1	918.8	1,097.9
Serbia proper	949.4	903.1	1,075.4
Kosovo	2.7	2.7	2.6
Vojvodina	13.0	13.0	19.9

Socialist Republics and Socialist Autonomous Provinces	Value of Construction Work and Project Planning Services Completed, Total, \$000		
	1984	Jan-Jun 1984	Jan-Jun 1985
SFRY	1,972.6	891.0	914.1
SR Bosnia-Hercegovina	344.3	157.0	153.1
SR Montenegro	0.6	0.5	0.9
SR Croatia	347.3	135.2	197.0
SR Macedonia	205.7	79.1	87.9
SR Slovenia	319.1	164.0	85.9
SR Serbia	755.5	355.2	389.2
Serbia proper	744.5	347.4	382.9
Kosovo	2.1	1.7	1.6
Vojvodina	8.9	6.1	4.7

Table (continued)

Socialist Republics and Socialist Autonomous Provinces	Share of Building Supplies and Equipment in Work Done, %		
	1984	Jan-Jun 1984	Jan-Jun 1985
SFRY	6.5	7.2	6.8
SR Bosnia-Hercegovina	17.2	19.9	26.6
SR Montenegro	--	--	--
SR Croatia	0.4	0.6	0.1
SR Macedonia	0.9	1.6	2.4
SR Slovenia	12.2	12.4	12.6
SR Serbia	3.5	3.0	2.1
Serbia proper	3.1	2.5	2.1
Kosovo	--	--	--
Vojvodina	35.3	31.8	--

Source: Figures of the Federal Bureau for Statistics.

The efforts being made in the country to change the situation in this regard have not so far yielded any great results. The protracted enactment of the law on conducting capital investment projects abroad (over the last 6 years all of 21 versions of this law have been drafted), which among other things should regulate the marketing of domestic supplies and equipment through work on capital investment projects, has become an obstacle to this form of export instead of stimulating it. The solutions put forth in the draft of the law on mandatory exports and installation of materials and equipment of Yugoslav producers regardless of who designed the project being worked on abroad does not respect the real situation, since failure to install domestic materials and equipment could mean that the construction organization would withdraw from a job already obtained or from a job which it could get, which does not reduce the loss, but rather increases it at the expense of the entire community.

The draft of this law does not offer satisfactory solutions for the keeping of records and monitoring of the real inflow of foreign exchange of the construction industry either, which means that there is still no solution to the incentives of this segment of the economy, above all with respect to recognizing its rights and role in exporting and in installing Yugoslav equipment and materials. There are quite a few shortcomings in the bills which have been proposed in the treatment and manner of payment of personal incomes (remuneration) to workers employed on capital investment projects outside the country, and they run counter to the social compact which has been adopted on the manner of payment of those funds. That is, it is evident that along with a number of problems that are involved in the effort of our construction industry abroad, problems caused by the powerful multinational companies and foreign investors, there are quite a few difficulties which are the result of internal organizational and administrative shortcomings and which are just as difficult to overcome as the foreign factors.

A typical example of these problems can be seen in the attitude of the legislators not to allow more than one domestic organization to make a bid on an

international contract, instead of requiring them to reach agreement in advance and then to go abroad so that in that way they would compete on an equal footing with the foreign firms. It is the custom for several firms (three or four) from the most advanced countries to bid on an international project, but before they do so they agree on the basic conditions under which they will submit the specific bids.

In addition to those we have mentioned, we will also point out certain other current problems related to the work of the Yugoslav construction industry on capital investment projects abroad. The difficulties in collecting for work done (especially in Iraq), which existed last year and the first months of this year in spite of the efforts to find solutions with the foreign investors, have not been overcome. Instead of extending the deadlines for payment of the various bills, there has been an increase in the number of those which the investors have not been signing, and there have been court cases, which as a rule are very expensive and do not have a dependable outcome (because of the specific nature of local regulations and the subjective factors which do not favor the contractors).

The gradual depletion of work on the leading markets for the Yugoslav construction industry is creating a surplus of unused machinery, which is wasting away rapidly because it is exposed to the influence of adverse weather conditions. There is very little prospect that this machinery can be returned to the country, and one reason is the adverse customs regulations, so that there is a double loss, and the unused capacity is wasting away, while construction in the country is going slowly because of the lack of the necessary "heavy" machinery.

The Market Slump in the Country Is Widening the Group of Organizations of Associated Labor Interested in Doing Work Abroad

The deterioration of conditions for concluding new contracts necessitates that construction organizations have an ever better knowledge of the real conditions under which they can make bids abroad, but the market slump in the country is increasing the number of organizations of associated labor interested in that work. These organizations of associated labor are taking on work without sufficient preparation, undertaking great risks and not uncommonly getting involved in increased losses. In this way the effort of the various organizations abroad is becoming a "thorny path" whose results are to be seen in the growth of the already large losses incurred on the domestic market.

With respect to the credit of domestic commercial banks to support construction organizations of associated labor in their efforts outside, especially great difficulties have been noted concerning the amount of credit which can be obtained (the low bank limits greatly restrict the amounts of credits) and also difficulties in the level of the interest rates to which they are subject. The interest rates are so high, the regular interest applied amounts to between 60 and 70 percent, that including it raises the prices of bids far higher than those which are competitive. Incidentally, it is the custom in the rest of the world for credits on capital investment projects to bear an interest between 10 and 11 percent, while those in our country are considerably

less favorable. Moreover, processes do not exist for concentrating uncommitted resources which could be committed to supporting this kind of work, since there are several small unconnected sources, and construction organizations point to their constant lack of their own money.

#### This Year More Successful Than Last

All of these factors have for a long time now been having their adverse effect, and by all appearances their influence will not undergo essential change before the end of the year. This means that the overall results for this year in performance of work on capital investment projects abroad will be under a pressure which prevents activity from being invigorated more quickly and prevents the rapid return to the level of work achieved in 1983, which was a successful year.

The estimates made in previous months on the growth of capital investment work in 1985 are now being confirmed, which means that this year will be more successful than last: About 10-12 percent better in the conclusion of contracts and 5-7 percent better in completion of work done. It is expected that the value of work, including project planning, engineering, and consulting services, will reach \$2.7 billion, and the value of work completed about \$2.2 billion. The number of Yugoslav workers employed on those projects will continue to rise slightly, and it is expected to exceed 27,000 by the end of the year. It has been calculated that this year between \$130 and \$140 million worth of domestic materials will be exported for capital investment projects abroad, but that result would not significantly exceed the level of exports in the previous year.

The prospects for development of work on capital investment projects in the first half of 1986 has been influenced by the somewhat more rapid opening up of new markets (Malaysia, United Arab Emirates, Iran, Zimbabwe, and so on), as well as by the expansion of work to be done on some of the existing markets (Algeria, Libya, Kuwait), and this will most probably have a favorable impact in the involvement of the Yugoslav construction industry outside the country.

The results of the regular surveys of the Market Research Institute show that approximately one-fourth of the construction organizations involved in doing this kind of work predict an increase in the value of work contracted for and work performed in the first months of the coming year. At the same time only about 5 percent of the organizations of associated labor surveyed estimate that there will be a dropping off of work abroad, which is encouraging, since in the first 6 months of this year an average of 15 percent of the organizations of associated labor made such assessments. The effort abroad in future will depend to a large extent on the measures expected to be enacted before the end of 1985, that is, above all on final adoption of the law on performance of work on capital investment projects abroad, and enactment and implementation of the supplements to the Social Compact which regulates the question of paying remuneration to workers for work done abroad.

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## PROBLEMS IN YUGOSLAV CONSTRUCTION WORK IN ALGERIA

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 5 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Radmila Jovanovic: "Domestic Injustices Abroad"]

[Text] According to those who are going off to work outside the country the preparation of regulations on capital investment projects abroad should be used as an occasion, first, to correct the substantial injustices which arise out of the differing taxation of what they will earn there. This would eliminate the causes of dissatisfaction and decreasing interest of specialists in going off to construction projects abroad. In Algeria, for example, 2,150 Yugoslav construction workers (from 13 organizations) have been building 8,130 housing units for nearly 2 years. They took with them onto foreign soil many domestic injustices which on several occasions have even flared up into work stoppages, threatening to evoke even the intervention of Algerian authorities. Unless they are resolved quickly, they could recur, since soon another 1,100 workers, specialists in finishing work, are supposed to go there.

### The Work Stoppages "Confused" the Investors

All the shortcomings in organizing the effort and operation of Yugoslav builders abroad, who incidentally have won recognition all over the world for the quality of their work and the way they conduct their business, have been fully manifested in the job of the century--building 36,000 housing units in this friendly country. A protocol on this project was signed by the governments of Yugoslavia and Algeria on the threshold of this medium-term period, when the years of the most serious crisis for construction workers had already been intimated. And instead of stopping to agree as to how they would get this immense job under the most favorable terms and conditions and as to the best way of carrying it out, the construction contractors began to fight over who would take the largest piece from that pie. The results have been meager: Nearly 5 years after the protocol was signed, the prospects are that we will be given contracts to build only another 5,000 or 6,000 housing units beyond those contracted for.

Just when an agreement had been reached somehow within the framework of INPROS as to who would build the housing units in Algeria and just when they had sent their workers there, new troubles broke out. Workers from different firms were paid unequally for the same work on the same construction site, and, what



is worse, they were paid irregularly. This was sufficient reason for dissatisfaction to boil over under the hot Algerian sun, at the edge of the desert.

In the spring and then also the summer the workers of several organizations brought work to a halt. This resulted in dissent on the part of the investor himself--the Algerian side. With good reason, since the work was already quite a bit behind schedule, and about 2,000 Algerians are also involved in building the housing units contracted for, and they also participated in the work stoppage, although this manner of expression of dissatisfaction is not allowed in that country.

The reasons for the late payment of personal incomes, it was later learned, have been eliminated, but not the differing payment for the same work and differing taxation of what is earned on foreign soil. Workers from organizations in Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Slovenia have been involved in building the housing in Algeria. One can somehow understand that each of them has differing criteria concerning remuneration, but not for conditions at the same place and differing bases and rates for taxing what they earn.

#### Premature Return!

The year is coming to a close. The tardiness at the Algerian construction sites has mostly been made up, but in INPROS, which is organizing the work there, they are still afraid of new stoppages. The gross income of workers for work abroad during this year is about to be taxed. Following the amendments of the Law on the Tax System made on the basis of the Interrepublic Agreement on Its Alignment, this matter was dealt with differently in our federal units. The most radical changes were made in the Law on the Tax System in Serbia. Under that law all earnings abroad exceeding three average personal incomes in the republic's economy over 9 months of the year to which it is applied are subject to a high tax rate (running as high as even 80 percent). This will especially hurt the highly skilled workers and specialists, and it is they who are mostly sent abroad, and that is why they have suddenly lost interest in going outside. Many who went before this amended law in Serbia took effect (on 1 January 1985) are expressing dissatisfaction and asking to return ahead of time.

The more stringent taxation would not cause so much resentment among those employed in Algeria if it were uniformly applied, that is, if the bases and rates were the same for all those working in the hot African sand. This way the workers, say, from two organizations of "Energoprojekt" are to pay differently for the opportunity to earn somewhat more (at the same job) abroad because of the differing bases and rates. Only because one organization is from Vojvodina, and the other from Serbia.

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EFFECTS OF INFLATION ON 'AVERAGE' ZAGREB FAMILY

Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 1 Dec 85 p 6

[Article by Bozica Brkan: "The Ivezices Say: We Are Making Do, But Getting By...."]

[Text] The name above the doorbell above Apt 19/II in Josip Pupacic Street is Ivezic. A family of five who describe themselves as the "average average family." Milan (age 43) has all of 23 years of pensionable service, 8 of them driving a streetcar for the ZET [Zagreb Electric Transport]. Andjelka (35), a typographer by trade, works at "Elektroda." Fourteen-year-old Rolando is in the seventh grade, and the 9-year-old twins Mario and Silvio are in the third grade at the "Pali borci NOB" [Soldiers Killed in Action in the National Liberation Struggle] Elementary School.

They live in Spansko, one of the settlements on the western edge of Zagreb, which is caught in the middle between the country and the city. The little houses of the former village Spansko stand like little islands with their fenced-in courtyards and gardens, with here and there a fruit tree, a dog house or stable, and over the morning glass of brandy in the isolated cafe, which still smells more of paint than like a tavern, everyone knows one another without exception. Spansko-South, which is still overflowing with construction workers and the names of construction projects, having a hard time to find itself in the mudholes of the old streets, which have been intersected, and the fresh names of the new streets, which are half-paved, is a part of the city just now in the making.

"When we moved in, we thought we owned heaven and earth," the hosts retell an old story. They have had their own place to live for only 2.5 years now. "Somehow it makes you think that someone really is thinking about you."

Just So They Do Not Post His Name

"When I see how many people are still waiting for housing.... Things have been held up a bit now, but it will come, it will come, bit by bit," Milan says. "I was 56th on the list, and there were 200 housing units. The competition was back in 1979, and construction lasted all of 5 years. I heard: 'Let's go look, it's being built!' We added more, but our building, the streetcar building, since some 20 of the 56 apartments belonged to ZET. But

Plot SC-7 was still just a field. Nothing had happened. We stopped coming. When it was all over, my friends told me 'There's no problem about moving in, we have made it,' and I was thinking 'What is there to move in?!' We did not even have furniture, since we had nowhere to keep it. You see, this refrigerator came with us from Goljak. We went through the business of living with my mother-in-law and subletting in a barracks in Vukomerc, whose sole advantage was cheap utilities. And now you see that we have not yet filled the 57 square meters we have, 64 if you count the shed. I could even have had a three-room apartment, but the down payment had to be paid on the basis of the area, and I was not able to do it.... We even had to borrow the 13 million old dinars for this one...."

Milan told us how he had come to ZET 15 years before. He had no job--at that time it was difficult to get a job, even though he had worked several years before at "Jugorapid" and qualified as a filecutter, as well as in "Tesla"--when he read in the newspaper that they were hiring 44 streetcar ticket-takers. The boys from Zagreb, and he as well, thought that was a laughable job. And yet he had just gotten married, the child was small, and Milan decided to try. "I have nothing to lose," he thought. He figured he would probably stick with it for a month, perhaps even a year, until he found something better. He did not figure on his twins being born and on his coming to like the job.

ZET also trained him as a Class A streetcar driver. That meant another Ivezić on the "rails." He had an older brother in "Gredelj," and for years his father was a station dispatcher for the "Samobor line," and he managed to bring all six of the children who grew up in the Lika village of Stikada ("the station before Gracac," Milan says) to the city to go to school. Milan reached Zagreb in 1949 and was a rascal, he cut school, and barely finished a few grades in the railroad industrial school and power industry school. He was more attracted to soccer and singing contests on Sunday at 1100 hours in the old "Varijete" in the early sixties. Singing canzone, that is why his friends call him Rolando, Rolac--he even reached the finals. But no further. He went further driving the streetcar.

And he has a yearning, if it were possible, to go back to the village which, poor as it was, had sent him to the city to earn his living. Out of nostalgia he and the children cultivate a little strip of garden alongside the building, but anything that grows is picked by someone else anyway even before it ripens. It does not, he says, mean any additional income, nor does he receive any from the village. His parents have reached the age of 80, and they barely have enough strength and land to fatten a pig for themselves and put up sauerkraut. Even they need help. But then Lika is far away. But his brothers and sisters come to their rescue. This one with peas, another with potatoes.

And, they say, they get along. But how?

"If I worked the full month," Andjelka calculates, "I would get between 30,000 and 35,000 dinars. If I were not in the office and did not have the frequent sick leave, some because of the children and some because of fainting spells. How that cuts into the household budget! When I pay off the mutual aid

treasury and the credit on the carpet, I get outside sometimes 7,000, sometimes 6,000, and sometimes even 9,000 dinars. Just enough for me to buy food until Milan gets paid, since I am paid 5 days earlier...."

"With nighttime and overtime work I get between 50,000 and 55,000 dinars. Now we have had a 30-percent raise. Because of price increases. And we get a family supplement of 9,000 dinars. That brings it to a total of about 80,000 dinars. Then we first pay for lights, heating, and water--16,000 dinars. Now in November it was the most difficult, since heating alone was 14,000 dinars. But I always tell my wife to remember how we had it in the past, and then I will give my whole salary for it if necessary, do you know what it means to have a dwelling!? And we will make do for the rest. Both food and clothing and everything. Just so they do not post my name downstairs that I did not pay. I would be embarrassed to the ground!" Milan says.

"We have between 35,000 and 40,000 dinars left for food. Is that enough? It has to be. Fortunately, a man can get an advance and there is the mutual aid treasury, what would we do otherwise," Andjelka said, and Milan added that he did not like credit, since then when he received his small check it seemed that he was working "for nothing."

"I take what is left for food and go to the store and buy groceries. As much as I will need for that month. Some 10 kg of lard, that is cheaper for me than oil, and it is stronger. I also buy 4 liters of oil, and flour. I buy 10 kg of sugar, since I bake cakes for the children, and we also drink a lot of tea. In the summer alongside the house--there are some 10 linden trees growing--the whole family climbs up and picks a full sack of the flowers, and in Like we gathered rosehips. And I stretch the rest, I cook whatever is left," Andjelka says as she is cooking peas and turnips--kale, a lot of spinach for the children, I bake potatoes, I cook up a meatless stew with potatoes, I do a lot with noodles and gravy.... Sometimes I buy 3 kg of chicken wings, they were 260 dinars, and they lasted a whole week; one day I would fry them in batter, the next day I would make gravy, the day after that I would bake them with potatoes. This year I put up crushed eggplant and roast peppers, and I canned a few peppers and pickles. The money just disappears. And we have to borrow on occasion, and then we pay it back. That is the way it is. There is nothing we can do to get ahead of the prices. How could we?" Andjelka says.

#### When the Children Are Reasonable in Their Desires

It is easier for them in that Milan is issued a uniform and can travel free and in that the children are close to their school. Imagine when you have to buy books and school supplies. Andjelka herself knits sleeveless sweaters for all three, she buys things on sale, and fortunately the younger boys have been "inheriting" some things from their older brother.

"My children are very modest. They have been brought up to be satisfied with what we give them. They never say 'Daddy, give me, buy me that, since such-and-such a boy has it, and I don't.' They have just been given new boots, and they were so happy they all but took them to bed with them!" the elder Ivezices

said laughing. To be sure, they go out only to visit relatives, they spend their annual vacation in Lika, although ZET has a vacation resort on Losinj, and the boys have seen the sea only when they were taken there in nursery school.....

"The children have everything by and large. They are not hungry, they are not thirsty, nor are they barefoot nor naked, but life is hard, very hard," Andjelka concludes. Milan adds:

"When one sees how people live, I think that we are living about on the average. There are moments when it is good, and then those when it is really bad.... We see that it is difficult for others as well, but I also see that those who grumble the loudest are not the ones who have it the hardest.

"Believe me, there are times when my breakfast consists of bread, lard, and still worse, a clove of garlic. Then I go off on the second shift, from 1100 to 1800 hours and I come home for supper at 1830 hours and eat what is left from lunch. There is a cafeteria at ZET, but you have to pay, so I do not eat there, since the cooking has to be done at home in any case. Because of the children."

#### It Was Worse Last Year

That is what Milan says. Is Andjelka jealous of the women wearing fur coats, for example? No. And, she says, she goes to the hairdresser once a year. She is lucky to have a good head of hair, so that she can cut it herself. And desires? They are modest. Just a few days before, she received 25,000 dinars for her 20th anniversary in the firm, and she bought the children boots, undershorts, stockings, and herself a cassette of Djurdjica Barlovic which she had long wanted to have. Does Milan envy the drivers who pass by his street-car in big cars? No, he says.

Yet Milan does have his license in his pocket, and "one day," and little Silvio, who is excellent in school just like his brother, wants to become an auto body repairman so that he would have plenty of cars! And the desires of the adults? What would they do if they could start all over? For example, would they have three children? Milan says that he would, since he enjoys the fact that Rolando and Mario are splendid soccer players as he had been, and Silvio is a splendid singer. Andjelka would, above all, have gone to Australia, where her sister lives, although she has no longing for wealth, and she would have only one child. She knows best how difficult it is to raise three children, to feed and clothe them, how hard it is when you want something for your children and you have nothing to give them. Nevertheless, both of them think of the children and their apartment as the greatest value in their lives.

"Did you live better or worse last year?" we asked them. And we were surprised when they said: "Worse. At that time we were still repaying debts from the move, the boys were still staying all day in school, which is expensive. Now they take care of themselves. They even do the housework, wash the bathroom, prepare their own clothes. Just like adults."

"Today I am assigned to Number 13, but not unfortunately in the football pool," jokes the tireless charmer Milan while we were waiting for his streetcar, train No 358. Six round trips. That is how he spends his holiday. He is glad, since the pay is better. He goes off in his blue "Czech," the KT-4 two-section streetcar, in the middle of the noon rush hour.

"It is crowded, crowded, but it passes," Milan said as he said good-bye, touching his fingers to the visor of his streetcar conductor's cap. "It passes. I reconciled myself in advance to the fact that it is difficult to break through the rush hour traffic...."

[Box]

### Anatomy of the Average Life

Although experts do not like to make forecasts, we still ask them at CEMA [Center for Marketing]: What can we anticipate with the standard of living? And we got the answer that in spite of the momentary improvement, even though personal incomes will rise, no sudden clearing can after all be expected in the skies concerning the standard of living.

"Statistician or satirist, it makes no difference! The results of the work done by both are equally comical and sad," is the tragicomic "barb" uttered partly in jest and partly seriously by Jovan Hadzic-Kostic. It seems more painful than usual right at this time when our statisticians, or actually the most recent data of the Social Accounting Service of Yugoslavia, have reported that we are living better than last year.

For the first time in the last several years the rise of net personal incomes has exceeded the rise of the cost of living--by 1.2 percent in the first 9 months. Average personal incomes in the economy over the first 9 months were 35,960 for Yugoslavia (37,576 dinars for SR [Socialist Republic] Croatia), or 71.3 percent higher than last year, while the cost of living rose "only" 69.3 percent. This, they say in the Social Accounting Service of Yugoslavia, is an encouraging datum.

Should we be optimists?

It would not be easy to do that, since the figures of the Republic Committee for Labor and Employment Security and of the Institute for Self-Management have calculated that in August a four-member family, that is, the average Yugoslav family in SR Croatia needed between 66,000 and 68,000 dinars to meet basic needs.

But it is not easy to live even on the average, especially if you live in some expensive city. Toward the end of last year, for example, Rijeka was the most expensive. A family needed 40,102 dinars to meet basic needs. In Zagreb it needed 39,476 dinars, in Split slightly less, and then followed Pula, Karlovac, Sisak, Varazdin, Gospic, Osijek, and Bjelovar at the end with 36,315 dinars. The ranking stayed the same in recent months, but much more money is needed to survive.

To be sure, people are still continuing to shop in Trieste or Graz, and there is even caviar in our own stores. But how are people really living?

For the 3d year in a row now there has been an increase in the number of our households which are worse off every year. Their number increased from 34 percent in 1983 to 40 percent this year. Only one household in 10 hoped to live better this year. The figures of the Zagreb Institute for Market Research of CEMA unambiguously show that this year only 4 percent of the households have covered their basic needs with their regular income, while all of 77 percent did so only partially. That is essentially worse than last year and the year before last.

To cover basic needs--in addition to those 5 percent of the households who say that they have sufficient income and the 7 percent who do not know by how much--18 percent think that their income ought to rise 25 percent, 39 percent think by half, 9 percent by three-fourths, and 16 percent that it should double, or the next 6 percent who think it should more than double!

Since the total monthly income of a household was about 50,000 dinars even this past summer, that means that about 18 percent of the households would have to have at least 62,000 dinars, about 39 percent at least 75,000 dinars, about 9 percent at least 87,000 dinars, and all of 22 percent more than 100,000 dinars. But several months have passed since then.

Which expenditures hurt the household budget worst? In first place are expenditures for food, and then electricity, footwear and clothing, heat, gasoline, public transport, housing, gas, and so on. What do people save on? Mostly on clothing and footwear, and then on utilities, the car, excursions and trips, cigarettes, drinks, culture and entertainment, food (It is interesting that the most recent figures show a drop in the share of food in expenditures from 56.9 percent in 1983 to 55.6 percent this year!), on education....

There is yet another interesting phenomenon. There are more and more households whose income is not enough to cover current needs, but which still are not cutting back. There are simply more and more of those who have already exhausted all available reserves. In any case CEMA experts add that it is very difficult to speak about optimum and effective saving under conditions when households cannot work out the situation and the cost of living of their own everyday lives independently, flexibly, comprehensively, and over the long run.

There have been decreases in miscellaneous credits, which according to many are characteristic of Yugoslavs, partly because the terms and conditions change frequently, and partly because they are less and less available to many people. If they are in fact taken, they are usually short-term and are used for furniture, major household appliances, fuel and stoves, clothing....

Has there been research on where consumption is being cut back? Yugoslavs are doing most to give up alcoholic beverages and coffee, they are going less to the beauty shop and barbershop, they are going less to the theater, to the movies, and to concerts, and they are buying fewer newspapers and magazines.

But unfortunately less is also being spent on all types of meat, especially dried and smoked meat products, and indeed even on milk and oil. Those who have been polled say that the reason is their reduced purchasing power. For example, 78 percent of the households say that their purchasing power is all of 86 percent below what it was in 1983 and previous years. But it is interesting that about 15 percent of the households are spending one-fourth for food, about 42 percent are spending half, 34 percent three-fourths, and about 4 percent even more than their regular income.

However, another observation is still more interesting: Our people are inclined to overestimate and "embellish" their standard of living. There are more and more households who wrongly perceive the shift in their own standard of living to be a move from a middle to a higher category and so on! Even foreign guests in our country have noticed this, saying in one survey done by CEMA that Yugoslavs are satisfied with very little and how they think that this is a barrier to development and for getting out of the present situation. Something else: Our households have automobiles, household appliances, and electroacoustic devices just like the rest of the world, but they are lagging behind in elements of personal and everyday consumption. For example, all of 61 percent of Yugoslavs have no more than two pairs of shoes!

Although experts do not like (unscientific) predictions, what on the basis of what we know so far can be anticipated in 1986? we asked the people in CEMA, where they are preparing to conduct a new poll of households throughout the entire country in December.

"In spite of the good intentions, the trends are such, regardless of the momentary improvements, that inflation cannot die down, so that we can anticipate still less favorable results," says Vlasta Kroflin-Fiser, MA, head of the survey department.

"Costs will continue to rise," he continues, "and this hurts households, and even though personal incomes will increase, they will not be able to offset the price rises. All the surveys we have conducted in the meantime show that households are having a harder and harder time keeping pace with all those costs and objectively, which we began to feel in 1978 and still more drastically in 1981, we are living worse."

What will the statistical service have to say to that?

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CSO: 2800/95



ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

FEC VICE CHAIRMAN CALLS FOR END TO FRAGMENTATION

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian 20, 27 Oct 85

[Article by Dr Mijat Sukovic, vice chairman of the Federal Executive Council:  
"Experience Has Been Refuting the System"]

[20 Oct 85 pp 14-16]

[Text] The answer to the question of whether some proposed change in the economic or political system or in current policy affords authentic and integral self-management is the main criterion for assessing its worth--that statement, which has been freely paraphrased, is one of the main arguments of Dr Mijat Sukovic, vice chairman of the federal government, in an article which we have somewhat shortened and to which the editors have added a title and subtitles and which we are publishing in this and the next issue of NIN. The editors invited Dr Sukovic to expound in some detail and substantiate the remarks on the critical analysis of the political system which he made in a recent meeting of the competent Federal Social Council. Instead of the interview that was offered, we received his written response, which we regard as a harbinger of good practice not only in elucidating the present dispute over whether this analysis annuls parts of the Economic Stabilization Program, but also for the period of time in advance of the congresses and elections. Dr Sukovic writes as follows:

It is not permissible to neglect the obligation of opposing conceptions which are not in line with self-management. Especially since their protagonists, who dress them up now in the fleece of science, now in the fleece of the struggle for consistency with revolutionary goals, attributing to pseudoscience the authority of science and to pseudorevolutionism the nobility of revolutionary goals, have been striving to impose those conceptions as better alternatives for the future development of the Yugoslav economic and political system.

Yet concentrating that opposition on the everyday repetition of "verbal condemnations and showdowns" with those conceptions, however well-meaning, is not

effective enough at Yugoslavia's present moment. That kind of opposition is actually a lot of talk and of little use concerning the survival of those conceptions. It deprives those conceptions neither of their basis nor their arguments. Nor does it impart to self-management the ability to deprive them of those things through its capability and its strength, by virtue of its results. What is more, involvement with this to the extent that embraces most of the activity in discussions concerning the further development of the system has taken on the characteristics of a method of postponing the effort to solve in the direction of self-management the social problems which are now urgent and have come to a head; a method of creating an atmosphere for continued retention of those parts of the system which are no good.

In Yugoslavia at the present time verbal assurances as to the historical advantage of self-management and swearing allegiance to it are also without great effect. After all, an immense portion of the creators in Yugoslavia are already convinced of this and are committed to socialist self-management....

Thunderous reiteration of the importance and harmfulness of conceptions not in line with self-management does not mobilize the self-managers for action to change the situation for the better. Simply because they know that the immense majority of the workers favor self-management. This is also confirmed by the fact that the workers, even when they carry out work stoppages in protest, are committed to the self-management method of resolving conflicts.

#### Making a Fetish of Independence

It is many times over more necessary and better than either the one or the other to calmly and seriously, with a responsible attitude toward every argument, to conduct a scientific and political search (exactly so--to search) for solutions in the political and economic system which will make it possible, and guarantee with the "effective human aspect," that self-management will be built as the integral system in Yugoslavia. After all, up to now this has not been accomplished. And as long as it goes on like this, self-management cannot prevail in social developments. Nor can the standstills in its climb and its degradations be overcome.

Instead of superficial, lengthy, and thunderous labeling of the numerous initiatives and proposals, the scientific and political task of the first importance at present is to make a studious, thorough, and discriminating examination of the already-expressed and possible variations of the particular solutions within the self-management orientation, within the self-management conception of the future development of the economic and political system and a conception that is in keeping with self-management federalism.

It is dogmatism and contrary to the rich nature of socialist self-management to say that within the self-management orientation in development of the system there are no alternative versions for the various solutions or individual components, that there is one and only one solution consistent with self-management for any particular problem and for regulating a social relation.

Socialist self-management, in its authentic content, presupposes a high degree of interdependence between independence and unity, eschewing both fetishization of independence and a centralistic unity which stifles independence. Independence in self-management is not measured, nor ensured, nor confirmed solely or mainly by the scope of rights to make final decisions completely independently concerning fragments and little pieces in microorganizations, by the amount of separateness and isolation, but by the scope of freedom for broad and intensive linkage and by the richness of content, by the breadth and intensity of the ties and relations which every entity in self-management establishes with others. That is why more unity, more sense of community, does not in authentic socialist self-management signify less self-managing independence of the parts of the community, just as the independence of the parts, when they take a responsible attitude toward common interests, however great that independence may be, does not threaten community or self-management unity....

Joint and democratic decisionmaking concerning the largest possible portion of community affairs in joint bodies, regardless of the level at which those bodies are organized, means neither alienation of decisionmaking from the workers, nor abandonment of working class interests, but rather is in line with them. It is not centralism. It is simply a normal and inevitable pattern and urgent need in living together. It pursues the line of management of social resources in the context of social ownership and development of socialist self-management relations. It follows the road of breaking up autarky in the economy and everywhere else, group-ownership behavior, which are manifestations and states with antiworker content. The self-management economic integration of Yugoslavia is not contrary to the constitutional independence of the republics and autonomous provinces, nor to their interests, nor to the interests of the nationalities and ethnic minorities within them. On the contrary, it is in the interest of all. There is evidence of this in the lesson to be drawn from the Chinese saying, based on 1,000 years of experience, which runs: Anyone alone is as weak as an ant, but in concord with others he is as strong as a lion! To think otherwise is contrary both to what science has learned and to historical experience. And also nonsensical!

Autarky, the existence of many powerful figures in every entity and at the same time insufficient power on the part of the entities themselves--from the work organization to the Federation--so as to be able to successfully and effectively overcome autarky within itself and in society, is very widespread in Yugoslav reality at the present. Unfortunately, these are no longer just commonplace deviations. These have been constants and components of Yugoslav reality for many years, and the situation has been more or less legalized in terms of law and politics.

The economic, political, cultural, and moral consequences of these components and of present Yugoslav reality are numerous and very adverse. Some of them are limited to the present time, others go so far as to threaten even the future....

## Partialization

These and other adverse consequences of the widespread autarky, of egoistic exclusiveness and of the opposition of the parts to the broader wholes, have been making that autarky, on the scale in which it exists, a great Yugoslav evil at the present time. There is nothing in the world worse nor more dangerous to Yugoslav self-management and the entire future than cutting up the unified economic and social space of Yugoslavia into parcels, than autarkizing the parts of the Yugoslav economic, spiritual, ideological, and cultural tissue, which is based on self-management and imbued with it. This has been proven scientifically. This has been confirmed by Yugoslav life over the last decade. It is clear that everyone behaves according to the given general conditions. In other words, it is illogical and unnatural for an economy to parcelize itself solely by its own desire, thereby mutilating and incapacitating itself. On the contrary, it is logical and natural for every economic factor, and indeed every person, to behave as he is guided and coerced by the social relations in which he is operating, by the specific lasting constants in those relations.

The existence of the widespread autarky, then, of the widespread disunity in development, business, the spirit, action, and elsewhere, is more dangerous and more disturbing than all the material difficulties Yugoslavia confronts at the present time, although those difficulties are very painful and full of uncertainty.

One reason is that with more unity based on self-management and imbued with it it would be easier to overcome those material difficulties more rapidly. With autarky, however, there is no way out! There is no philosophy and no system that guarantees a way out without better performance, better organization, and greater unity based on self-management. A unity in which all are equal, not some subordinated to the others....

These realizations, along with the fact that the most essential constants of social relations are determined by the content of the features of the economic and political system, make it imperative that we seek an answer to the following two questions: First, does the concept of self-management which has been built up in the laws, self-management acts, and the orientation of political action to date contain the points of support, the reasons, and the encouragement for the evolution and maintenance of the widespread autarky in society, for the present disintegration of Yugoslavia's economic and social tissue?

And then, has the independence of the parts in the wholes to which they belong, from the work organization to the Federation, been so shaped, elaborated, and designed in the laws and general self-management acts so as to be fully consistent in its content and goals with the entirety of the nature and content of socialist self-management and its programmatic and constitutional definition?

## On Rights and Responsibility

An analysis of the quality of the self-management conception contained in the laws and general self-management acts to date and of the quality of social relations and the states which have come about through their application in social practice, both in the domain of the economic system and also in the domain of the political system--unity in their arrangements and their impact in reality offers the only possibility of the right result--furnishes the following elements of answers to the questions posed above:

First. The conception of self-management set forth in many features of the present laws and general self-management acts, in the present political orientations and political-action efforts, neglects to a considerable extent a scientifically established truth, which runs like this: The isolated treatment of rights and freedoms, indeed even the right to independence, their separation from obligations and responsibilities, does not lead toward establishment of true and full socialist self-management as an integral system, as the global Yugoslav social relation, nor toward establishment of the social nature of social ownership to the degree presupposed by its nature, its overall content, and its goals, to that degree of sociality required if social ownership is to be a state, not just a goal.

Science, that is, has made a very well-argued case establishing that there are no rights without obligations and responsibilities, that every right and every freedom also contains responsibility. Both in the philosophical and the political meaning of those words....

Second. The independence of particular entities from self-management unity and community has been guaranteed to a very great degree in present laws and general self-management acts, in political orientations and in political-action efforts.

The balance between the independence of the parts and the unity of the whole inherent in self-management and constitutionally defined has been disturbed in the present laws and general self-management acts and in reality. Disturbed on behalf of an independence which is being treated almost as a fetish or absolute, and to the detriment of the establishment and firm assurance of relations between the parts and the wholes to which they belong, of establishment and assurance of the discharge of obligations of the parts to the wholes, of assurance of unity based on self-management and imbued with it. And this is true in all domains, but especially in the domain of planning development.

Disrupted even in work organizations and complex organizations of associated labor and in all broader communities, all the way to the Federation.

Disturbed in such a way that a broad role has been given to the broader integrated entities, but very little power....

Third. Work organizations, other self-managing organizations and communities, and sociopolitical communities have been placed by the present legal and self-management solutions and political guidelines in relations which actually make

it their duty to guarantee the survival of every organizationally independent part, even that part which takes advantage of its independence in planning and the conduct of business so as to injure the joint and general interests and essential content and goals of social ownership. This opens up the possibility, indeed even guarantees, that mistakes and losses caused by autarky will be covered up. Under those conditions the establishment of mutual linkage, the formation of association and integration are not a vital need of existence and an obligation of the independent entities.

Fourth. A concept of self-management which overemphasizes independence, has also parcelized the economic system. To a certain extent the political system as well. It has incapacitated the system from functioning as a whole, its parts from functioning harmoniously and in the same direction, and that is a condition for the system to effectively protect the production relation of self-management and social ownership, for it to compel respect for the common interests and for efficient conduct of business.

#### The Lack of the Integrative Function

Theoretical analysis and assessment of the unity of points 1, 2, 3, and 4 yields a result consisting in part of the following realizations and the following conclusive assessments.

The laws and general self-management acts adopted to date and present Yugoslav reality have set forth and established a concept of self-management which in its content is considerably less rich than socialist self-management in its authentic form, as defined in the program and the constitution. The integrative component which is inherent in it and without which it does not exist in its true and full authentic form has been squeezed out of it or has been very greatly displaced. Without it, or if it has been greatly diminished or rendered powerless, self-management is reduced to merely one of its components. An important one, but still only one.

A self-management in which there is strong insistence on independence, and far less insistence on self-management integration, on unity in self-management and community, has a logic which orients it toward a slide in the direction of the system of decentralized decisionmaking--and in the direction of becoming exactly that.

The absence of the integrative component in the concept of self-management is not manifested in present Yugoslav reality in the nonexistence of any sort of unified self-management organization that would be managed from a single center. Integral socialist self-management does not assume this. That is alien to it.

Nor is it manifested in the number and breadth of the rights of independent entities, although it is a drawback that certain rights have been established which go beyond material capabilities....

At the moment when the conception was drafted and elaborated, it was not possible to verify this assertion by an analysis of reality. Simply because there had been no experience.

Today, however, the situation is different. There has been abundant experience. It affords a vantage point from which to analyze and evaluate the conception that was established and was carried out. And that vantage point reveals that wishes and convictions were different, better than what was achieved, and that there is a need to complete and add to the concept of self-management that was established, to develop it and to correct its development. What one sees from that vantage point makes it imperative to do that. And it must be done boldly and responsibly.

[27 Oct 85 pp 16-18]

[Text] Can a conception of self-management which, as has been noted, overemphasizes independence, but falls short greatly in providing the integrative components, be a good framework and guideline, without adjustment, to enable the present Yugoslav system, political and economic, so that it can successfully resolve, insofar as that is its task, the complex and profound contradictions that have accumulated in society, the many knotty tangles of economic and other difficulties, including the elimination of autarky, so that it encourages and creates the conditions and the normal process of economic integration of Yugoslavia through self-management imposed by economic laws and the requirements of the microprocessor phase of the technological revolution and prove more successfully than "verbal renderings of account" that self-management is superior to those pathways of social development other than self-management?

How is one to alter and supplement in development the parts of the system, political and economic, so that by comparison with the present one it will effectively perform the functions which it has at the same time more competently and more faithfully to self-management?

The correct and complete answer to these two questions cannot be made in terms of a detached assessment of individual solutions and by simply stringing them together as separate chips on the woodpile. Answering them requires that we look at the whole, vision is required. A comprehensive vision, but above all a vision of the ways of guaranteeing self-management.

#### Democratic Decor

The answer which I give to the questions which have been put is based on the result of linking together and evaluating the results of a scientific and political analysis of present Yugoslav reality, especially the tendencies which have become steady and predominant in it, and the theoretical knowledge of socialism and socialist self-management. The response based on that is as follows:

Establishment of ties and responsibility between independent self-managing factors and making it possible for decisions to be made jointly and democratically in joint bodies concerning every common interest in development and business by all those whose interest is involved, and guaranteeing, both legally and politically, that those ties are effectively established and developed in practice, is crucial and decisive to the further enablement and

development of self-management under the present problematical and deep contradictions of Yugoslav society. The basic direction and basic thread in the development and improvement of the system, economic and political, must be this: Return to full and consistent balance between self-management independence for everyone and self-management unity and community for every complex entity from the work organization to the Federation; to the balance inherent in integral socialist self-management, to its entire existence, as declared and established in the program and constitution. But a unity, it is worth repeating here, based on self-management, with socialist characteristics and imbued with it, and not on some other or different self-management. A unity which is the condition for decisions to be made concerning joint affairs in development and current affairs within broader integrated entities, in society as a whole, in joint bodies, and in relations that signify interdependence and mutual responsibility. A unity which is indispensable so that increasing the rights of the workers in individual organizations does not result in greater confrontation of those organizations, but strengthens the role and power of the working class as a whole, the hegemony of associated labor in society which it can never have so long as it is fragmented within itself.

The second component of this direction, complementary to the first, means omitting from the system every feature which facilitates or compels mistakes and losses caused by autarkic behavior and abuses of independence to be covered at the expense of all, at the community's expense, and incorporating into the system features which will economically coerce every independent entity to enter into association with others and establish ties on a self-management basis, which will make their linkage and association a vital need and obligation of everyone and of all. Especially in the planning of development, in investment policy.

That direction, that thread of development, preserves socialist self-management from having what does not belong to it imposed upon it and from being deprived of what is essential to it if it is to be able to successfully respond to the present and coming challenge of the microprocessor phase of the scientific-technological revolution and meet its progressive requirements; otherwise, it will not be possible to prevent the situation in which the workers, regardless of the scope of their rights to make decisions concerning fragments and pieces in microcells, will be only a democratic decor which will conceal and legitimize the decisions and behavior of those holding professional management and professional positions and which will be a barrier to rendering an account from those holding those positions because of mistakes in development and the conduct of business caused by autarkic conceptions, ignorance, idleness, or something else.

It then makes it possible to prevent egoism and liberalism from being instilled into the conception of socialism as states and as social relations; it prevents the domination of localistic and other similar interests from being regarded as legal and legitimate in the complex configuration of interests in Yugoslavia, which has already become a check on the objectively possible dynamic progress of Yugoslav society as a whole.



## A Fateful Step

The limited space does not allow me to state more specifically, elaborate, and spell out the positions which what I have said presupposes or which follows from it. The present situation, the differing views, the possibility of distorted interpretations, however, make it mandatory that even in this statement I should say that what this basic thread for liberating the system presupposes includes the following:

Augmenting science's capability to successfully open up prospects and ways for improving the strategy and individual solutions in the further development of self-management as a social relation and as the form of social organization of the economic and political system. Without a more capable science, society does not have any very bright future....

At the same time, there has to be greater responsibility on the part of every political and self-management institution for the scientific soundness of the decisions which they make, whose result will be improvement of the social atmosphere for scientific creativity, enhancement of the social prestige of science and scientists, and improvement of the material conditions for scientific work.

By making changes in the actual orientation of political action in social practice, which has above all become a real component of the system, and then also by making certain changes and additions in laws and general self-management acts, with resolution and political courage to carry authentic decisionmaking into delegate bodies, while at the same time guaranteeing real establishment of authentic delegate relations.

The speed at which this is done is crucial to the pace in breaking down the blockades to further democratization, to the future development of the political system on the foundations of self-management, to its liberation so that decisionmaking respects the scientific results of science and economic laws, which is one of the conditions for it to gain overall competence.

Everything we know in science and politics persuades us that it is not risky to take this fateful step even today; that it is not risky for the professional political segment of the vanguard to renounce its present role in decisionmaking on behalf of the rank and file of basic organizations of the vanguard.

Elaborating and ensuring in the system the constitutional principle that everyone's independence be respected so long as it is used in a manner that honors and respects common interests and the obligations which arise out of social ownership. But not beyond that.

Amending and supplementing the legislative solution so that the work organization is built up as an integral development-planning and self-managing entity. This need not, should not, and must not be detrimental to the constitutionally established position of the basic organization of associated labor in self-management. It should be at the expense of any expansion of the role assigned

to it in the constitution that was accomplished either through law or independent seizure, at the expense of its autarkic orientation and behavior. That is possible. Incidentally, the basic organization's independence in self-management as defined in the constitution does not entitle it to autarky.

Building and augmenting the role of the work organization on this basis and in this direction does not constitute centralization. It is a unification within self-management that is indispensable, a concentration within self-management. This is in keeping with the nature and development of self-management relations. This is the way to avoid further stumbling over the priority and value of the various components in self-management, so that priority does not become a weakness!

#### There Is No Future Without Integration

Finally, changes and supplements in the system, political and economic, should be made so as to improve the conditions and eliminate the obstacles for normal, economically necessary, and logical growth of Yugoslavia's economic integration in the context of self-management. This makes it mandatory that the system consistently facilitate, stimulate, and protect the constant and dynamic establishment, consolidation, and ensurance of all those linkages of organizations of associated labor throughout the entire unified economic space of Yugoslavia which mean integration in development and the conduct of business and which unify labor, knowledge, resources, and activities, and all of this either with or without organizational unification.

This is the way to create the constitutive tissue of Yugoslavia's economic integration in the context of self-management. This is both an economic and a political imperative at one and the same time. An imperative of Yugoslavia's present and future. It is an economic imperative because it is a condition of rational and optimum utilization of social resources and of natural and human resources; because it is a condition for associated labor to truly determine development policy, take command of the financial sphere and the components on which the existence of the market in general depend, and the existence of its unity in particular; and because it is a condition for organizing in a manner that corresponds to the present-day and future requirements of production; because it is a condition for up-to-date and future information systems, technical and technological systems, and management systems to be used to a greater degree within associated labor.

It is a political imperative because economic integration in the context of self-management is the most reliable way and the obligatory way of eliminating the essential causes of retention of the broad role of the government in organizing the economy and in regulating relations between economic entities, and it is an obligatory condition for building Yugoslavia as a sociopolitical community with self-management content. And because it thereby facilitates and guarantees a broadening of the room for every segment of the working class to manifest itself and operate in a context of self-management, for self-management relations to become deeper and stronger, and for guaranteeing that the social nature of social property is realized on the scale of Yugoslavia as a whole.

It is also a political imperative because without self-management integration throughout the entire uniform space, self-management cannot win a historic victory. Without that kind of integration, there is a real danger that others will be more competitive not only in goods, in technology, but also in their system!

That is why guaranteeing Yugoslavia's economic integration in the context of self-management is not an organizational question. It is a class issue. This is a working-class imperative. It is in the interest of Yugoslavia's working class and of all its parts.

We are, of course, talking about economic integration of a new type. About integration appropriate to social ownership and to the obligations which it presupposes, which honors independence in self-management, but which guarantees common interests.

Who Has Something To Gain From the Crisis?

This is not and cannot be in collision with the constitutionally established position of the republics and autonomous provinces, with the existence of their independent economies as parts of the unified Yugoslav whole, in the unity of social-ownership and self-management relations. It is, however, contrary, and should be, to the "national economies" as autarkic entities, as exclusive entities which respect the unity of the economic region of Yugoslavia only when it brings them immediate economic benefit, but they violate it when this suits them economically.

Drafting and adopting a sound joint development policy for Yugoslavia, a single strategy for its technological development, a program for scientific research that has priority and significance for Yugoslavia as a whole, based in its preparation and performance on the polycentric network of scientific institutions in Yugoslavia, is an indispensable and objectively reliable infrastructural basis for the evolution of Yugoslavia's economic integration within self-management. That is why drafting them in the present is not merely a current task, but is also a strategic one.

This is a deed of historic responsibility. If this task is not performed competently and quickly, future history will have to see this as a historically irresponsible performance of obligations. It will have enough evident facts for the conclusion that in the present time the objective conditions did exist for performance of that task. There will be sufficient facts to show that in the present there was also the knowledge about how to shape in terms of content a competent strategy for Yugoslavia's technological, scientific, and overall development. The Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program is strong evidence of this. The task will be reduced to a search for answers to the questions: who has been reluctant and why, who has been dragging his feet and why, so that those strategies can be worked out competently.

[Box, p 17]

#### Officeholders Who Are Protagonists of Autarky

The human factor--direct-production and management in the economy, science, education, culture, and the political system--has a role which is fateful to the achievement of self-management, to the quality and pace of social development, to the effectiveness and quality of the results the system will yield. No philosophy and no system will ensure a way out of the crisis situation or a competent and objectively possible level of society's development unless the segment of the human factor which makes decisions on social affairs has more up-to-date knowledge, professional and political in the context of self-management; a firm, firmer than at present, orientation toward socialist self-management; a strong, stronger than at present, orientation to realize the integrative component of the system which is inherent in self-management; a very responsible, more responsible than at present, attitude toward work duties and the social need for scientific results and economic laws to be respected in the shaping of the content of strategic and other key decisions; a decisive, much more decisive than at present, orientation toward a specific exactingness as to negligent and not sufficiently conscientious performance of assigned functions, and not merely for performance that is politically erroneous, rejecting the slogan which equates "the rolling of heads" with socially reasonable "removal from office."

This is an imperative. It also gives rise to the necessity that the system and political orientation guarantee that self-management positions and other social positions in associated labor and in the political system be entrusted only to those who in deeds, in results, in human and political honesty, and in the effort they have applied have confirmed that they have the qualities indicated. There are quite a few such people among the employed and among the unemployed. And they are not to be entrusted to those who are now the protagonists of autarky, especially those who have been protagonists of autarky on nationalistic grounds, who have grown to be one with lackadaisical work, whose orientation is to work on behalf of their own conformity.

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MILITARY

HUNGARY

# PROBLEMS IN RECRUITING CAREER MILITARY OFFICERS DISCUSSED

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Oct 85 p 5

[Article by Illes: "There is a Problem with the Recruiting of Career Military Servicemen"]

[Text] The national defense committee of the National Assembly held an on-site session yesterday in Szekesfehervar in the military barracks wearing the name of Dr Ferenc Munnich. Vice chairperson of the National Assembly Mrs Ferenc Cservenka, first secretary of Fejer County's party committee Mrs Oszkar Barts, and chairman of the county council Gyorgy Teubel participated in the conference.

After the opening speech by chairman Laszlo Gyuricza, Lt Gen Mihaly Torok, troop commander, secretary of the National Assembly's defense committee informed the representatives about the situation, work and timely tasks of the armed forces. Among other things he emphasized that the political condition and morale and disciplinary situations of the troop are solid; it is ready at all times to successfully carry out the tasks it is assigned in the country's defense. The officers and senior noncommissioned officers are completely committed to the party policies, their attitudes are characterized by socialist patriotism, proletarian internationalism and loyalty to the Warsaw Pact. They work with a high degree of professional consciousness, honestly and successfully, fulfilling the battle readiness and training tasks, they stand their ground in the domestic and foreign exercises and reviews, in the work aiding the national economy and in the raising of young people.

In addition to the successes the speaker also talked about the problems. He mentioned in the first place the problems of recruiting career officers and senior noncommissioned officers. He emphasized that the armed forces has a shortage mainly of captains and master sergeants. Presumably one of the reasons why young people are not attracted to the professional military careers is the heavy work load the job involves. According to surveys over one year's average the officers and senior noncommissioned officers spend 142 days away from their families due to training, service and national economic assignments. There is also a limit on the opportunities to earn income. Maintaining the constant high level of battle readiness does not make it possible for them to take on second jobs.

The most important job of the commanders is to care for the enlisted soldiers-- the speaker emphasized. Their living and working conditions and health care are continually being improved in proportion with the national economy's ability to bear the load. Their decisive majority honorably fulfills their patriotic, national defense obligations and superbly prepare themselves to defend the homeland. But some young people debate the necessity of military service and are voicing nationalist and pacifist views. This fact points out the shortcomings in the internationalist, patriotic national defense training of the young people. In such cases even more emphasis is placed at the troops on the work of political education.

In closing, Lt Gen Mihaly Torok spoke about the discipline situation, the activity of those helping the national economy, as well as the work of the party and mass organizations at the division.

Representatives Karoly Viola (Pest county, 14th vk. [election district]), Dr Istvan Geczi (Budapest 15th municipal district, 49th vk.), Laszlo Winkler (Gyor-Sopron c. 8th vk.), Dr Antal Toth (Bacs-Kiskun c., 16th vk.), Geza Xzalai (Budapest 8th, 20th vk.), Mrs Istvan Szalai (Vas c., 1st vk.), Lajos Novak (Szabolcs-Szatmar c, 2nd vk.), Mrs Erno Simon (Somogy c, 11th vk.), Ferenc Viragh (Budapest 19, 59th vk.) and Matyas Kovacs (Komarom c, 4th vk.) added their comments to the debate.

Lieutenant General Mihaly Torok together with Lieutenant General, Deputy Minister of Defense Istvan Narai answered the questions.

As conclusion of the Szekesfehervar conference the members of the National Assembly's Committee on National Defense participated in technical demonstrations, then familiarized themselves with the living and working conditions of the soldiers.

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POLITICS

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

# PROBLEMS CITED IN INNER-GERMAN AIR TRAFFIC EXPANSION

West Berlin DER TAGESSPIEGEL in German 20 Oct 85 p 52

/Article by Hans von Przychowski: "Activity in Inner German Air Travel"

/Text/ The clearly-stated words of French President Mitterrand in Berlin, reinforcing the guarantee of all communications to Berlin and at the same time defending the status of the city, have gained special attention in civil air circles, where for weeks people have been discussing the possibility of inner-German agreements which also affect Berlin air traffic.

Since Lufthansa and the GDR airline Interflug quite surprisingly agreed last summer to begin reciprocal flights between Frankfurt and Leipzig for the trade fairs, the question has arisen time and again--despite many denials in Berlin--what further steps are to be expected in inner-German civil aviation and in what form allied air traffic, as a vitally important link for Berlin, may be affected.

For weeks, reports have been circulating in Berlin aviation circles that Lufthansa and Interflug wanted to expand their trade fair traffic into a regularly scheduled service, at first between Frankfurt and Leipzig, later also between other West German airports and Dresden; that Interflug is trying to obtain landing rights in Frankfurt on a trunk flight from the GDR airport of Schoenefeld, while Lufthansa wishes to obtain landing rights from the opposite direction in Schoenefeld and exploit them long-distance; and that in the alternative Lufthansa is to receive rights in Tegel as a terminal.

It is clear that an expansion, in whatever form, of the bilateral trade fair traffic must be based upon the conclusion of an inner-German air traffic agreement. Among Bundestag Deputies of the governing coalition it is intimated that such an agreement is not to be excluded in the foreseeable future. In the Federal Communications Ministry there is a draft of a civil air agreement with the GDR, drafted in the nineteen-seventies but then "put on ice."

### "Great Interest for Tourists"

The reaction to the reports and rumors circulating in Berlin is interesting. Chairman Ruhnau of Lufthansa's Board of Directors gave a cryptic answer to Tagesspiegel's question whether the trade fair traffic was to be expanded into scheduled flights between cities in the GDR and in West Germany. He was convinced, he said, "that the demand for a tourist link between Frankfurt and Leipzig is very great." The trade fair traffic had shown "that there is great interest among citizens the more ambitious plans attributed to Lufthansa--especially those for landing at the GDR Schoenefeld Airport near Berlin--Ruhnau firmly denied. As for eventual landing rights in Tegel, Ruhnau answered: "We have always made known our interest in obtaining landing rights in Tegel. In view of the difficult air traffic situation in and around Berlin, this will probably not be possible in the near future."

The Berlin Senate has not denied newspaper reports that it regards an inner-German civil air agreement as worth a try. Otherwise, the Senators are tight-lipped. Any knowledge of current far-reaching plans of Lufthansa, including flights to Schoenefeld, is denied. Such plans, it was stated, would not be agreed to under any circumstances. Landings by Lufthansa in Tegel, on the other hand, would be welcomed.

### Allied Reticence

Extreme reticence is being shown also by the western Allies, who are alone responsible for Berlin air traffic. Reactions to the reports circulating in Berlin range from a know-nothing response to complete confirmation. And those who say they know of preliminary informal agreements between Lufthansa and Interflug even claim to have learned that for the long term a new GDR bus line from the Kurfuerstendamm to Schoenefeld is being planned, and that the GDR has agreed to dispense with controls on passengers on inner-German airline flights.

From Lufthansa Board Chairman Ruhnau's statement that the demand for a "tourist air link to the GDR" is great, one can infer that an expansion of the trade fair traffic into regularly scheduled service is actually being worked on. The accuracy of further plans attributed to Lufthansa, including a flight to Schoenefeld, can scarcely be determined, however, at the moment.

The question now being discussed in Berlin with special concern, whether Lufthansa has sounded out the western Allies on their views concerning the setting up of a parallel air route into the Federal Republic leading to the allied Berlin corridors, cannot be conclusively answered for the time being. The concrete question whether Lufthansa representatives had made soundings among the western Allies was answered by Ruhnau with the clear statement: "This information is false."



## Strauss' Activities

Whatever the case, it is understood that the head of government of the Bavarian Free State, who is deeply involved in aviation, has expressed his views regarding inner-German air travel questions in the GDR at least. And in his letter to the Federal Chancellor of 18 August, in which he took a stand against the sale of Lufthansa to private interests, Franz Josef Strauss is said to have based his position on the statement that close ties between Lufthansa and the Federal Government would prove to be very helpful in the near future "in view of the negotiations on landing possibilities in the GDR."

Did Strauss, in his talks in the GDR, discuss the creation of an inner-German air route? In any case, as an experienced pilot, he has already gained experience in inner-German traffic. As far as we know, he is the only person to have received a special permit to cross the inner-German border on a flight to the GDR in his private aircraft. This established a precedent that was commented on, especially in Berlin aviation circles, with bafflement. It is well known that because of allied reservations a forbidden zone runs along the inner-German border that may not be overflowed. Only the three allied Berlin corridors lead through this forbidden zone. Any crossing of it requires allied consent.

The background of the Strauss initiatives about inner-German air travel is unknown. Certainly there is speculation that, as Board Chairman of Airbus-Industrie, he wants to interest Interflug in purchasing the "Airbus."

## Dangers of a Parallel Air Route

The forbidden zone is also the reason why commercial aircraft wishing to fly from West Germany into the GDR have to make detours over Czechoslovakia or the Baltic Sea. Although this zone serves not only to protect the Federal Republic but also to assure the freedom of Berlin air traffic, it is a thorn in the side of many who would like to intensify inner-German air traffic. The dangers that threaten the Berlin traffic, if a parallel air route were established from the GDR to West Germany, are scarcely recognized.

It is known that Interflug has an exceptionally strong interest in flying to Federal German airports and beyond Federal territory to Western Europe. Such flights would begin in any case from Schoenefeld. With the rather well-known dumping methods of Interflug fare schedules, any air traffic from Schoenefeld to Federal German airports would necessarily place traffic to and from Free Berlin in serious jeopardy.

Experienced politicians know that Free-Berlin air traffic is assured only when profitability is guaranteed. Moreover, a parallel air traffic, which in times of an east-west thaw might certainly function well, would be totally dependent on relationships between the great powers. In times of crisis, which no one wants, least of all in Berlin, but which cannot be excluded, this traffic would be subject to possible hindrances which are abundantly well known in the land-based, GDR-controlled Berlin traffic.

In contrast, behind the Free-Berlin traffic stand the western Allies with all their responsibility and power. Even during the blockage in the hard years of 1948 and 1949, air communications, as we know, were not affected.

#### Problems in GDR Airspace

Moreover, civil air traffic is subject in the GDR, as in every totalitarian country, to special conditions. Informed airline sources report, for example, that whenever government flights are under way the airspace over the GDR is largely closed to traffic. Western airline experts are familiar with the "Notams," flight notices broadcast from flight safety centers for closures on short notice.

In no country, furthermore, do more air maneuvers take place than in the GDR. Berliners are often startled by the boom of East German jet fighters breaking the sound barrier, and even in the allied air corridors, aircraft must time and time again adopt different altitudes because air maneuvers are under way.

The GDR's treatment of the most recent Lufthansa trade fair flights was also not very promising for a future inner-German scheduled flight service. It has been reliably reported that Lufthansa passengers and aircraft, on landing in Leipzig and especially on departure for Frankfurt, were subjected three times to strict inspections. Even the drivers of the fuel trucks had to undergo detailed searches. The aircraft cabins were searched several times. No wonder the turnaround times were insufficient to fuel the aircraft, Lufthansa managed by taking on extra fuel in Frankfurt for the return flight. This practice is said to have yielded even greater savings later on.

#### Operational Rights for Lufthansa

These things notwithstanding, so goes the scuttlebutt, executives of Lufthansa and Interflug are determined to pursue their plans. The question whether Lufthansa may some day fly to Berlin-Tegel cannot of course be clarified on the inner-German level alone. This problem is as old as the German-Soviet agreement signed 11 November 1971 in Bonn. This agreement defined the traffic rights of the Soviet state airline Aeroflot and of Lufthansa. Its main feature was the commencement of reciprocal scheduled service between Frankfurt and Moscow. It was agreed that Aeroflot could include on this route an intermediate stop at the Schoenefeld airport in the GDR and carry passengers in both directions between Schoenefeld and Frankfurt. For Lufthansa the agreement stipulated that the German national airline could include an intermediate stop in West Berlin on the flight between Frankfurt and Moscow "provided the necessary requirements are met."

On 4 February 1972 Aeroflot's first flight from Moscow to Frankfurt took place. Once a week an intermediate stop in Schoenefeld was included on this route. Lufthansa's first flight took off for Moscow on 5 February 1972. In view of Lufthansa's Berlin option in the German-Soviet agreement, other western airlines now acted to get landing rights in West Berlin. Since the Austrian airline AUA and the Scandinavian SAS had obtained landing rights in Schoenefeld, the western Allies granted these two airlines permission on 1 March 1974 to land in Tegel or Tempelhof also, on condition that negotiations for overflight of the GDR were to be conducted only with the GDR airline Interflug and not with its Government. The airlines were also required to make clear to Interflug that they would discontinue service to Schoenefeld if they did not receive overflight permission to West Berlin. The permission to land in West Berlin was limited to one year for the time being.

#### Overflight Permission Denied

AUA and SAS did not receive overflight permission from the GDR, but continued to fly to Schoenefeld anyway. In July 1974, AUA made another approach to Interflug, and the Vienna government demanded that the GDR grant overflight rights once and for all. The answer from East Berlin was again negative.

At year's end in 1974 the western Allies granted landing rights in Tegel also to the Dutch KLM and the Turkish THY. Simultaneously AUA's and SAS's landing permits were extended to November 1975. All efforts to obtain GDR overflight permission failed once again.

In the meantime, matters had quieted down on the Frankfurt-Moscow route. For a long time Aeroflot had been flying it nonstop. The intermediate stop in Schoenefeld had been discontinued as of 1 January 1974 because of light passenger demand. Rising fuel prices and high landing fees then caused Lufthansa to lose interest in energetically pushing its request for an intermediate landing in West Berlin.

#### Moscow's Interests

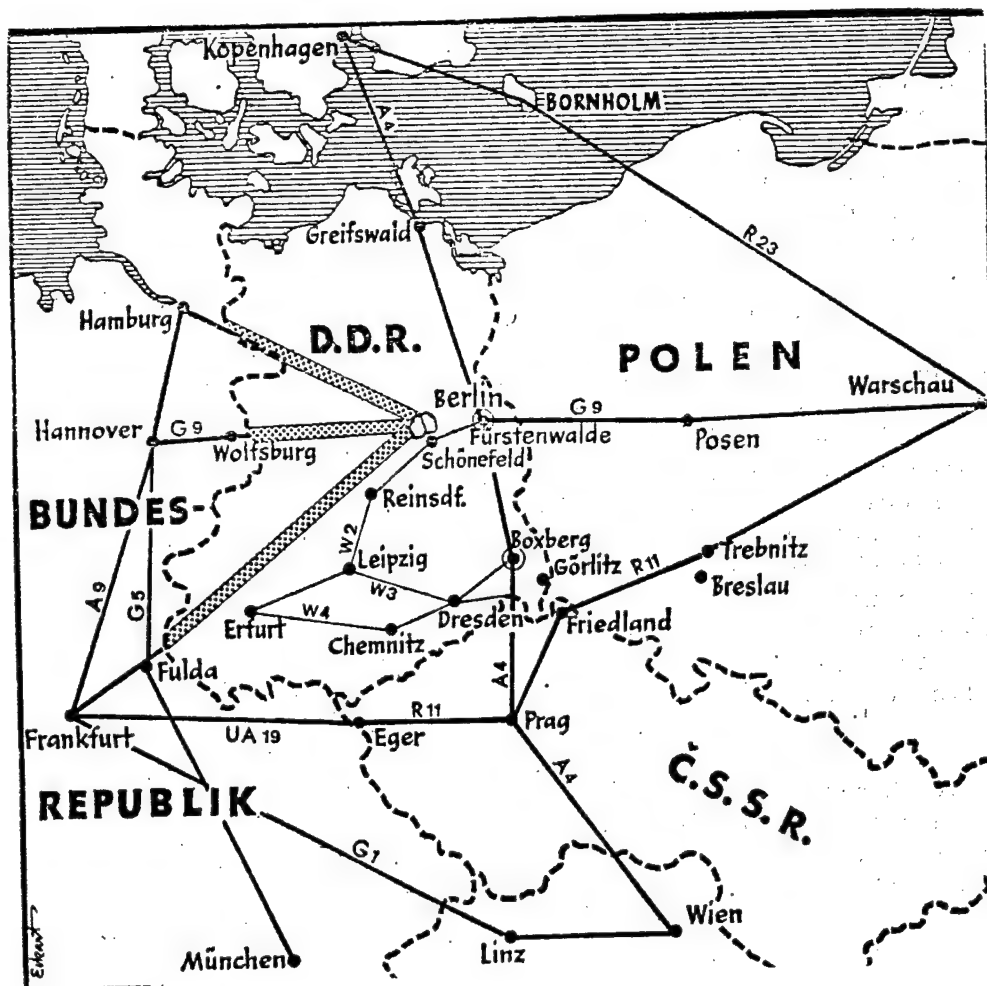
It was not of great concern to the western Allies that Lufthansa was not permitted to land in Tegel. The GDR and behind it the Soviet Union prevented it. Is that to change now? In any case, those allied sources who confirmed reports of extensive inner-German aviation contacts indicated that the Soviet Union is proving rather reticent toward Interflug's wishes for an inner-German route to Frankfurt. The reason is easy to perceive. It would be preferable, in the eyes of the Soviet Union, if the four Allies commenced negotiations over the western Allies' air corridors, thereby assuring the Soviet Union a voice. To that end the Soviets presumably would be glad to give non-allied airlines its consent to scheduled service to West Berlin. Many political observers are of the opinion that the long-established Soviet practice of "recommending" oft-changing altitudes to allied commercial aircraft in the air corridors likewise indicates that Moscow is pushing for negotiations over the future of the air corridors.

The western Allies rightly insist on their original rights. And in the meantime they have become watchful enough to keep an eye on the inner-German aviation contacts and Lufthansa's and Interflug's efforts, however one may assess these talks. Lufthansa, for example, was gently but clearly advised not to name the Schoenefeld airport an alternative for Leipzig on the trade fair flights in case bad weather made a landing there impossible.

#### Accomplished Facts Feared

However one judges the accuracy and currency of the many reports and conjectures about expansion of inner-German air traffic, western Allied circles are voicing unconcealed anxiety over the possibility of being confronted with an accomplished fact by inner-German activities. In plain words, should there result far-reaching agreements between Lufthansa and Interflug, the western Allies could be faced with a demand to abandon their objections to a parallel air route from Schoenefeld to Frankfurt across the inner-German border. And if they refused, they might have to reckon with the argument, as fallacious as it may be popular in many circles, that they are less concerned about the safety of air traffic to Free Berlin than about the safety of their own airlines' "monopolistic dominance."

Just now we are hearing and reading denials. So you can relax when you pick up the latest Lufthansa annual report, which discusses the Berlin air traffic situation in detail and offers its readers for the first time an unusual portrait. The portrait of a foreign airline. Interflug.



This map shows the three allied air corridors (shaded lines) which are the only ones to cross the inner-German border. The air routes indicated by heavy lines are international routes. The GDR air routes for GDR domestic traffic are shown in thin lines. It can be seen from the map that west-east air traffic is carried on over route UA 19 from Frankfurt to Eger and Prague. This route must be followed also by aircraft serving Leipzig at fair times. Such aircraft fly from Prague on international route A4 in a northerly direction to the area south of Boxberg and then turn off onto GDR inland route W3 to Leipzig. It is also possible to head for Leipzig or Schoenefeld from the north. Aircraft then fly from Hamburg to just south of Copenhagen and turn onto route A4. Austria's AUA flies from Vienna on A4 to Fuerstenwalde and then onto W2 up to the Berlin air control zone, in which Schoenefeld is located.

On 30 August 1984 a Lufthansa airplane landed in Leipzig for the first time since 1939. Thus began the bilateral trade fair traffic. Aboard the first aircraft was Lufthansa Board Chairman Ruhnau, who was welcomed by Director General Henkes of the GDR airline Interflug. Henkes is at the same time also Deputy GDR Communications Minister, head of the GDR Flight Safety Department, Director of all GDR airports, and a Major General in the GDR People's Army.

POLITICS

HUNGARY

CC SECRETARY HORVATH ON NEW LOCAL COUNCILS' TASKS, FUNCTIONS

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Istvan Horvath, Secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee: "The Mandate of the Local Councils"]

[Text] Nowadays the usual agenda of the scheduled council meetings is supplemented with a brief ceremony of commemoration. They recall the event that 35 years ago--following the 22 October 1950 elections--the new format of local and regional administration, the council system came into existence in our country. The 35-year past of our councils is intertwined with the history of our socialist growth.

The years after the liberation brought about decisive changes also in the public administration of the 1,000 years old Hungarian state. Together with the social transformation which was developing, the old frameworks and formats of public administration were also being filled with democratic content. But at the same time the demand was also receiving increasingly strong voice that we should also implement the consequences of the revolutionary transformation in public administration with a new organization and broad public participation.

They Could Not Study Up on It--Yet They Stuck With It

For the first time those hundreds of thousands won assignments from the people for public service who in the past could not study "the public's administration," or leadership concepts or organization science. The storm-like speed of social transformation--amid the problems necessarily accompanying the act of being established--immediately presented the councils with complicated problems. That the new organization and those working in it stood their ground in developing and starting to build socialism is undeniable even if we know that the distortion of politics at the time and the practice of providing direction were far from favorable for the inter-connections of the councils with the masses for establishing their independence and autonomous activity. The facts that the councils were viable and that in spite of all the contradictions the Hungarian people have accepted the council system as their own were proven by the test of the counterrevolution which required them to stand their ground politically and in human terms. After suppressing the counterrevolution the councils soon stood on their feet and played an outstanding role in establishing the order of building socialism and in the rapid political and economic consolidation.

The operation, working style and social weight of the council system has always faithfully reflected the universally characteristic aspects of political and state administration. The MSZMP's [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] policy of building on trust and paying attention at all times to the given natural conditions has also renewed the activity of the councils. And our far-reaching social initiatives developed for the reform of the economic management system and for improving the country's life, the socialist democracy--while preserving the proven formats and values--designated new directions for the council system. This was when the concept dealing with the main principles of sharing the work between the councils and the local state administrative organizations, the place the councils occupy in the political and state mechanisms was defined. It is expressed in the constitution and in certain sections of the 1971 council law. The new theoretical foundations expressed the political desire that the independence, autonomous activity, self-governing character, and at the same time also the responsibility of the councils should increase. In the last decade-and-a-half a number of spheres of authority have been transferred to the councils which helped them to increasingly become the real masters of their territories. All this is in harmony with our goals and methods defined in the other areas of life.

#### New Cooperation Between City and Village

The increased council independence had a favorable effect on people's living conditions, on the rapid growth of the cities and villages. The person traveling the country can bear witness that in the last decade-and-a-half even the exterior look of our cities and villages has changed. The activity of the councils has significantly contributed to the balanced mood of the population, to the maintenance and strengthening of social harmony by political means. This value of their work can not be replaced by anything else.

As far as the current and nearest future tasks are concerned the party's position is that our political and public administration concept concerning the councils is valid for the long term but we must apply it while paying attention to the changing, developing social circumstances. What factors must we consider? Experience shows that the economic and social significance of regional and community development is increasing. We have important interests tied to strengthening the abilities of the towns to hold on to and support their populations, to continuously support improvement of the equality of opportunities in society as well as of the living conditions and to the consistent implementation of the social policy's new directions. In concord with our efforts the interest of citizens in public matters is increasing. In view of all these things--and of several other requirements not mentioned at this time--we must keep on the agenda the improvement of the ratios of distribution of work in council activities between the central and council organs.

But it is more important than anything else to renew the working style of the councils. This will in all certainty be promoted by those important organizational changes which took place in recent years. Elimination of the

administrative districts [jaras], the system of towns surrounding cities, as well as the nationwide development of the new administrative formats accompanying this, express the timely emphases of council work: strengthening the basic units, increasing their independence. Within the framework of administering the areas around cities a richer cooperation with changed content is developing between village and city. Of course, with elimination of the districts the connection between county and the towns has also become more direct, but this must not weaken the cities and towns thinking together and implementing their common goals. The initial successes of the new public administration system also indicate that--in spite of any stumbling--the town councils can stand up to the higher requirements placed on them even though--besides having to rely on each other in geographic, economic, cultural and health care areas--the town will still need the city for a long time also in the field of public administration.

As of 1 January the economic operating system of the councils will also significantly change. Compared with the present situation the opportunities of local councils to control the financial means will substantially increase. This obviously not only means that they can decide how to distribute the money received from central sources but also that some regulators will go into effect which will strongly encourage identification and exploitation of the local resources. Thus real meaning will be given to that long advertised thesis of ours that the council bears great responsibility for the fate of the community it represents. Thus the local organs will have more operating space and we can expect this to have not only economic but also more favorable political consequences. Decisions which can be made locally will create better conditions for expanding the social popularity, awakening the desire to have a say in matters, increasing activity and improving control.

#### Organization In First Place

In a new way compared to the old one, on the occasion of the election the population voted confidence for over 40,000 council members. There are also 600 council members among them who have been performing public life activity for 35 years. They really know that it is not easy to live up to this public life assignment. And amid the changed circumstances of the elections it is even more difficult today because the voting citizen expects more of for whom he voted. For this reason also the "lines of power" must be made even clearer, that is, that the council members and the elected bodies are responsible to their electors while the leaders and the apparatuses are responsible to the [elected] bodies. This responsibility may gain realistic content if the council members coordinate the direct interests of their constituents with the interests of the community as a whole, of society. Our open political circumstances create a favorable atmosphere for this. It is of great interest to us to note that the unselfish, committed work of the council members which involves much care and effort should rise to the rank of one of the most valuable political activities for which appreciation and gratitude are due from the entire society.



The council officials as the main state representatives of the community's public life, of their region do their work before the critical openness of public opinion. Their decisive majority was given continued confidence when the council bodies were renewed. These leaders are proving with their work and behavior that they do not consider their assignments official positions of being the boss but rather community leadership offices committed to the cause of socialism, not over the people but elected to serve them. The officers have a big role in making the rights of the public representative bodies consistently prevail, that at all times the body should be the definitive factor over the office. They have to see that it does not decrease respect for either the leader or the official apparatus if the body--after critical debate--perhaps decides differently from the way the carefully prepared representation proposed. Very many examples show that no matter how good the intentions, how well founded the initiative of the leader may be, if the body does not consider it as its own and does not truly support it, implementation can also be only difficult and incomplete.

Nowadays much is being said about the contradictory situation the council leaders are in. They sense the population's justified demands on the one hand and on the other hand they see the more restricted budgets of the financial means and know that a host of existing problems cannot even be solved in the next plan cycle. Many also mention what their fates will be after this at the next elections. According to experience the council leader who takes care of his office according to the requirements of socialist democracy, who uses his legal rights fairly, who exercises his authority only for the benefit of the public, who with his whole lifestyle exemplifies decency and humanism, can stand before his voters confidently also in the future and will certainly win their confidence.

The public service employees working at the councils may also expect appreciation if they consider their work public life activity in the most noble sense of the word. This is the way the decisive majority of the council apparatus works. Therefore they are justified in expecting financial and moral appreciation for their work.

#### Confidence Obligates

The council apparatus has changed significantly in the last 35 years: the number of public servants employed by it is smaller but more highly qualified. During the last decade, for example, employment in the apparatus decreased by 3,000 while the number with college degrees increased by 7,500. And the number of those with trade qualifications is over 90 percent. It is obvious that these processes are far from being able to be called completed. For example, one important task is to review the size of the work force as well as the field of expertise in reflection of the current tasks of the countries, cities and towns, and assign the reserves thus identified to strengthen the local, mostly the town councils. We must not give up on making the council apparatus even more suitable for serving the elected bodies. And in exercising public authority it must be achieved that every public official respect and help implement the rights of the citizens and fully carry out his legal obligations.

The citizens appreciate and recognize the efforts and decent acceptance of responsibility by the workers of the council apparatus in handling their increased tasks. However, they are justified in criticizing the often dragged-out case handling, the impatient and unpermissible tone of voice and in some places the inappropriate conditions under which clients are received. It is particularly important that in those matters where the apparatus handles the distribution of material goods such as, for example, in housing cases, social welfare or assignment of space for use, social control should be increased so that even the suspicion of partiality could not arise. Because even the suspicion causes severe moral and political harm. Strict accountability must be applied against those--regardless of their office--who abuse their official position.

In the last 35 years the councils were able to adjust to society's changes and continuously develop their activity. The lesson from the 35 years is that they carry out their social purpose the most effectively if they are not merely mechanically implementing the overall national goals but are also initiators and self-motivated shapers of these. It has been proven that significant broadening of the council opportunities to take actions and make decisions favorably affects the way they carry out their tasks. Thus greater harmony can be created between the various interests and this carries the cases forward, multiplies the results. Our party policy concerning the councils--as the resolution of the 13th congress contains it--will be aimed also in the future at letting the active participation of the human communities living with one another, the collectives of the Hungarian villages and cities develop even more fully in determining their own living circumstances and through this solving the historical tasks of building the socialism.

The councils did not arrive by the easy path at the 35th anniversary of their birth. Continued progress does not promise to be any more comfortable, either. The confidence earned by standing their ground also obligates them for the future, and this at the same time provides the foundation for successfully solving the new tasks.

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POLITICS

POLAND

REPORTAGE ON PARTY AFFAIRS, MEETINGS

Commission Meetings Outlined

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 5 Nov 85 p 2

/PAP article, 'On Party Activities; Meeting of the PZPR CC Representative and Self-Governing Bodies Commission' /

/Text/ The PZPR Central Committee's Representative and Self-Governing Bodies Commission met on 4 November and discussed reports on the electoral campaign, as well as on the preparations preceding the inauguration of the 9th term Sejm and on the guidelines directed at the PZPR Parliamentary Faction.

The report, submitted by Witold Gadomski, deputy head of the PZPR Central Committee's Politico-Organizational Department, contained a very positive appraisal of party activities in the Sejm electoral campaign.

The pre-election debate was lively, constructive, and critical. The speeches, held at consultative sessions and meetings with candidates, were open and reality-minded. Once more it came out, that the problems of greatest concern to the society are those of housing construction, economy management, progress in agriculture and in food industry, environmental protection, development of education and culture, and health service. From the social point of view, these problems should be granted the highest priority, and solved on a nationwide scale.

During the pre-electoral meetings over 40,000 demands and motions were tabled. The Commission members considered their orderly arrangement and implementation the most important task of the authorities at all levels.

Another subject discussed by the Commission with regard to the PZPR Parliamentary Faction followed the report submitted by Edward Szymanski, head of the PZPR Central Committee's Sejm Affairs Bureau.

28 January 1986

## Provincial Committee Meeting in Nowy Sacz

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Nov 85 p 5

/Article by Andrzej Gesing, "Plenum of PZPR Provincial Committee in Nowy Sacz"/

/Text/ The plenary meeting of the provincial party committee in Nowy Sacz, held on 6 November and chaired by Jozef Brozek, first secretary of the PZPR Provincial Committee, was devoted to the operation of agricultural service agencies and their impact on agricultural production, as well as to the political appraisal of the Polish People's Republic's Sejm election. Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, took part in the debate, to which non-party members, prominent farmers, secretaries of party basic organizations in agricultural service agencies, and chairmen of provincial cooperative associations, were also invited.

The participants thoroughly and critically discussed the current situation in the province's food industry. They pointed out that the results of their debate would have major impact on the development prospects for agriculture and for food industry in the next years.

In recent years supply for agriculture has improved. Fertilizers have been satisfactorily provided for. Unfortunately, their sale has been going poorly, and since 1983 it was progressively reduced. The fall was due to insufficient awareness of their effectiveness among the farmers, to increased prices, and to the abolishment of discounts.

Many grievances were addressed to the procurement agencies and to meat processing plants. It was said that what had been going on in the meat processing industry, was nothing but waste to which by now everybody has been inured.

The PZPR Provincial Committee passed a resolution which rated highly the participation of Nowy Sacz province population in the Sejm election, and considered it a sign of the growing socio-political stabilization. The contribution of teachers throughout the province, in preparing young first-time voters and in raising the civic consciousness of the population, was particularly praised. To sum up the debate, Zbigniew Michalek took the floor.

## Control Commissions Visit Army Regiment

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 6 Nov 85 pp 1,7

/PAP article, "Among Polish Army Soldiers: Members of PZPR Central Ruling Bodies Visit the Cpt Wladyslaw Wysocki 1st Prague Mechanized Regiment"/

/Text/ The cordial meeting between members of central party ruling bodies and soldiers of the oldest unit of the Polish People's Army, the Cpt Wladyslaw Wysocki 1st Prague Mechanized Regiment at Wesola near Warsaw,

was a manifestation of approval, respect, and admiration for soldiers' social involvement.

The guests--members and alternate members of the PZPR Central Committee, Central Auditing Commission, and Central Party Control Commission--were greeted by Col Zenon Paznanski, officer commanding the Tadeusz Kosciuszko 1st Warsaw Mechanized Division, and by the regimental commander, Lt Col Andrzej Tyszkiewicz.

The Representative Company of the Polish Army, and the soldiers of the Kosciuszko Division, presented a spectacular parade drill. The exercises--interesting, dynamic, and faultlessly carried out--demonstrated excellent training and efficiency of soldiers. Their crowning point was a honorary salvo, fired "to salute the guiding and leading force in the nation, the Polish United Workers' Party." The spectacle was followed by a parade of units and of the Representative Band of the Polish Army.

In the Tradition Room of the unit, exhibits recalled the glorious combat route of the division, which began at Lenino and ended with the victorious storming of Berlin; they are evidence of the training and educational accomplishments in the peaceful service to the country.

"It is highly recommendable that such an interesting Tradition Room does exist," said Henryk Dobrowolski, member of the Presidium of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission. "It provides a lively lesson in history to young people who discharge military duty here, and to others who visit it on 'open door days.' After all, the combat route of the Kosciuszko Division is the most expressive and rich part of our past history."

Zygmunt Galecki, member of the Central Committee, said inter alia: "Here we are following in the steps of our fathers, keeping before our eyes the image of their enormous toil and of the battles they had taken part in. They fought on the glorious battlefield, while we continue their task, conscious that the army, above all, is the safeguard of our security. It is here, in this regiment, that we can find evidence that soldiers of the Polish People's Army are men which our party and the nation can always trust."

At the tactics exercise square, soldiers of the youngest class get first acquainted with the arcane military art. Gunners, anti-aircraft artillery, and tank crews, were just training.

The guests were shown that modern combat gear the regiment is equipped with: combat vehicles, anti-aircraft and anti-armor guns, guided missiles, artillery.

Tactical exercises were about to start. The soldiers of Lt Janusz Kukier's squad sneaked past field obstacles. Such exercises, difficult and exhausting, promote physical and mental resilience of fighters, encourage their initiative and daring. They were appreciated by the guests.

"For me those were unforgettable moments," said Stanislaw Antozewska, alternate member of the Central Committee. "It was my first visit to a military unit. First the peaceful but superb parade drill, and now, here at the range, I have been impressed as if by real warfare. Our soldiers' most impressive efficiency and discipline inspire admiration and respect."

During a comradesly meeting in the Kosciuszko Division Club, Col Z. Poznanski said he was happy to present the accomplishments and the everyday duties of his unit. The guests left the following inscription in the memorial book: "Dear Kosciuszko Division soldiers, Through your intermediary we would like to convey our most heartfelt wishes of success in your personal life, and to wish you further accomplishments in training and education during your service and work for the benefit of our socialist country, People's Poland."

A spectacle performed by the DESANT concert-hall ensemble of the Warsaw Military District ended the visit.

#### ZSL Executive Committee Plenum

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 6 Nov 85 p 6

/PAP article, The Party's Political Tasks: Sejm Election Appraised: Plenum of the ZSL Executive Committee"/

/Text/ The main subject discussed at the Eighth Plenum of the ZSL /United Peasants' Party/ Executive Committee, held in Warsaw on 5 November, concerned the political tasks of the party, as reflected in the appraisal of the Sejm electoral campaign and in the report campaign in ZSL circles. Representatives of the central and provincial party aktiv and the recently elected deputies--members of ZSL, were invited to take part in the debate.

Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Executive Committee, presided over the debate and submitted the Presidium's report. We pointed out that the Sejm electoral campaign, and the election itself, had been the most prominent political events in Poland in recent years, and had had positive impact on both the normalization of the domestic life, and on foreign appreciation of the development in our country. By taking part in the election, our country's population had confirmed their wish to enjoy civic rights, and had voted for consistent implementation of the line of accord and reform.

The mass participation of farmers and rural population in the voting act was stressed: the Polish countryside had thus expressed its understanding of national and state interests, and its wish to carry out consistently the agricultural policies of PZPR and ZSL.

In view of the approaching inauguration of the 9th term Sejm, it was pointed out that ZSL, true to its tradition of parliamentary action, and carrying out the resolutions passed by its Ninth Congress, will--in accord

with the PRON electoral declaration--remain concerned with the appropriate high standing of the Sejm. It will support its decision through activity of its party members and circles, and using its deputies--members of ZSL, it will submit for discussion by the supreme body of state power major problems of the countryside and of agriculture, of the state and of the society. ZSL, in cooperation with PZPR, the leading force in the state, and with SD, will fully support the activities of the 9th term Sejm.

When internal and organizational problems were discussed, it has been pointed out that now, with the approach of half-time implementation of the resolutions passed by the Ninth Congress of ZSL, a comprehensive appraisal of their implementation is needed. Hence the Presidium of the Executive Committee recommended report meetings in all ZSL circles. It was pointed out, that the appraisal of the current activities of nearly 31,000 circles will provide a kind of summary evaluation of the political activity of the entire party.

The resolution passed included an appraisal of the Sejm electoral campaign and of the main targets of future party activities. The ZSL Executive Committee expressed its gratitude to all party members for their party and civic involvement in the electoral campaign. At the same time all ZSL circles and committees were instructed to proceed with thorough analysis and appraisal of all the motions tabled by citizens during the campaign, and to make use of them in the current political actions.

The Planum approved the Presidium guidelines and the instructions issued by the Secretariat of the ZSL Executive Committee to convoke report meetings of cells and sessions of local party committees.

Information concerning the recent session of the Central Cooperation Commission of PZPR, ZSL, and SD, and the joint meeting of the Commission and the presidium of the Executive Committee of the PRON National Council, was also submitted during the debates.

On 5 November the Presidium of the ZSL Executive Committee approved documents prepared for the Seventh Plenum of the Executive Committee. Problems concerned with the opening session of the Ninth term Sejm and with the activities of the ZSL Parliamentary Faction, were also discussed.

SD CC Presidium

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 6 Nov 85 p 6

/Article: "Meeting of the Presidium of the SD Central Committee"

/Text/ (PAP) The Presidium of the SD /Democratic Party/ Central Committee held its meeting on 4 and 5 November. Problems concerned with the opening session of the 9th term Sejm were discussed. The Presidium appraised the results of the recent meeting of the Central Cooperation Commission of PZPR, ZSL, and SD.

The Presidium approved the report on the participation of Tadeusz W. Mlynczak, chairman of the SD Central Committee and vice-president of the Council of State, in the 40th commemorative session of the UN General Assembly in New York.

The Presidium of the SD Central Committee appraised the situation and the development trends in the handworkers cooperative movement. It was pointed out that these cooperatives constitute a major and significant sector in the economic structure of the country.

The Presidium approved a report on preparations preceding the Fourth National Congress of Handicraft. In this context, the guidelines for SD activity connected with the economic development and self-management of handicraft were discussed. The numerous social initiatives, in which handworkers engaged in the period preceding the Congress, were also pointed out.

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28 January 1986

POLITICS

POLAND

## DEFENSE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

## Gorzow Defense Committee

Zielona Gora GAZETA LUBUSKA in Polish 16 Oct 85 pp 1,2

[Text] Yesterday the Gorzow Defense Committee met with voivod Stanislaw Nowak presiding.

The realization of the terrain and housing plan during the third quarter was evaluated. It was noted that capital investments in terrain infrastructure are ahead of the plan financially, making the voivodship one of the best voivodships in Poland. Simultaneously, it was also noted that the completion of some tasks is threatened. The Defense Committee felt that the housing situation in Gorzow Voivodship was significantly better after the third quarter than after the second quarter. The voivodship occupied the twelfth position nationally in completion of the CPR [National Annual Plan].

The Defense Committee also evaluated the social-political situation in selected schools in the voivodship paying particular attention to the patriotic and civic education of young people. Despite the positive climate in most schools, not all of the available methods for developing the required attitudes of the younger generation are being used everywhere. Attention was drawn to the qualifications of the civics teachers and the methods of communicating information to young people through conversation and discussions. It was also emphasized that the entire responsibility for developing a young person cannot rest on the school without the appropriate concern of the parents. The intention is to bring the problem to their attention through their places of employment and social and political organizations. The Defense Committee decided to return to these matters in the near future.

Among others, Jozef Bialic, chairman of the WRN [Voivodship People's Council, and Jan Gawel, chairman of the WKSD [Voivod Committee of the Democratic Party] participated in the meeting.

Zielona Gora Defense Committee

Zielona Gora GAZETA LUBUSKA in Polish 17 Oct 85 pp 1,2

[Text] Yesterday during its meeting held in Wolsztyn, the Zielona Gora Defense Committee met with Zbyszko Piwonski presiding. Among others, representatives of the employees of the Wolsztyn Furniture Factory and the Prefabet Furniture Accessories Factory in Powodow and representatives of the local political and administrative authorities and PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] participated in the meeting.

The topic of the meeting was the implementation of the act of 21 July 1983 on the special legal regulation for overcoming the social and economic crisis. The act, as is generally known, is temporary.

It is determined on the basis of a few places of employment in Wolsztyn that the act has been implemented properly. It has rarely been used, for it is not needed.

The committee heard a report on technical innovation and production progress at the Wolsztyn Furniture Factory and the Furniture Accesories Factory, on methods for overcoming difficulties in supplies of raw materials, and on the introduction of new assortments of producets at the Wolsztyn Furniture Factory. The stabilization of the workforce and the development of the union was also emphasized, as was the increase in production, especially during the current year. These problems are discussed.

The remainder of the reports and discussions concerned some problems of national defense.

Czestochowa Defense Committee

Katowice TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 22 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] On the 21st of this month, the Czestochowa Defense Committee met with Grzegorz Lipowski presiding. The committee evaluated the activities of the veterans, paramilitary, and youth organizations and also the units of the educational system in civic, patriotic, and defense education. Because one of the factors that determines the defense readiness of a state is the citizens' attitudes, attention was drawn to the need for disseminating knowledge of history and for presenting the accomplishments of the organizations of former combatants from the Second World War and the participants in the struggle to solidify the communist authorities.

Katowice Defense Committee

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 24 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] The Katowice Defense Committee analyzed the security conditions for preventing theft and vandalism of goods transport by train on the 23rd of the current month.

Szczecin, Torun Defense Committees

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Oct p 2

[Text] The Szczecin and Torun Defense Committees met recently. In Szczecin, the implementation of the act of 10 May 1985 concerning the change of some regulations of the criminal code and the law on violations by misdemeanor collegiums were evaluated. In Torun the Defense Committee comprehensively evaluated the social and economic situation in the region and especially telecommunications capital investments.

Elblag Defense Committee

Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 29 Oct p 2

[Text] During yesterday's meeting of the voivodship defense committee in Elblag, the current state of cleanliness and order in the region were discussed. Particular attention was given to the results of the Parcel inspection and the control of sanitary conditions in public health service facilities.

It was stated that in the cities and the countryside one can see disgusting neglect and disorder, dirtiness every day. This applies to public facilities and housing units, farmers barnyards, some buildings on PGRs [State Farms], courtyards, streets, stations, and also some places of work. The extent of the neglect of cleanliness and order is shown by numerous regular and periodic inspections and especially the special parcel inspection. In this connection the defense committee recommended, among other things, that in evaluating personnel these issues should be taken into consideration. This applies especially to the heads of local state administrative organizations and the employees under them as well as the directors of institutions and places of work. Effective preventive measures should be developed, and professional obligations should be rigorously met. Whenever non-repressive measures are insufficient, the guilty should be punished severely.

A particularly disturbing phenomenon is the decline in sanitary conditions in public health service facilities, particularly hospitals, and more particularly in Elblag and Kwidzyn. It is undeniably true that they are usually overtaxed and excessively crowded, and that their technical standards frequently poor. There are difficulties in maintaining the proper order. On the other hand, these so-called objective difficulties cannot explain the obvious neglect and lack of a sense of basic responsibility among some of the personnel. As a result of this, among others, the number of hospital infections and other dangers has increased. Thus, it is necessary the, committee stated, to prepare a specific program for raising the esthetic appearance and cleanliness of these facilities and to systematically implement it.

The committee also evaluated the preparations for winter in the region including the highways and communal and housing services and in retail sales facilities. They are proceeding properly, although much remains to be done and in a hurry.

POLITICS

ROMANIA

# ILLEGAL TRANSFER OF PHYSICIANS IN TRAINING CRITICIZED

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Oct 85 p 5

[Article: "Strict Measures Against Those Who Violated Laws of the State on Training of Medical Cadres"]

[Text] The fact that some activists of the Vrancea County Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and cadres in the leadership of the county health directorate committed grave violations of the party's decisions and of the laws of the state has been criticized in a letter addressed to the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. The investigation, carried out by a collective of activists of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, established the following:

Violating the decisions of the party and the laws of the state, the leadership of the county health directorate--on the advice of Comrade Elena Apostol, ex-secretary for social problems of the county party committee and deputy chairman of the Vrancea County People's Council--approved the transfer of about 36 physicians in training, 1984 graduates, out of the total of 48 physicians assigned to the county, to other counties or other localities of Vrancea, for a period of 6 to 12 months. Moreover, in order to conceal the evasion of the law, 32 doctors in training, who were transferred illegally, continued to be paid by Vrancea County.

An investigation showed that the same practices, which led to the instability in the area of physicians in training, were also felt in other counties of the country, a situation promoted by the fact that in 1978 the leadership of the Ministry of Health transmitted a note to the health directorates whereby the transfer of students was made easier, a note which is contrary to the provisions of State Council Decree No 436 of 3 November 1978. The fact that the director of the Vrancea County health directorate approved the retirement of some physicians, without submitting this for discussion and approval by the workers' council, with the aim of appointing other doctors to the respective positions in an unprincipled manner, is also serious. And this abuse, instead of being stopped in time, was approved by the former secretary for social problems of the Vrancea County Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

These practices, contrary to the norms of party activity and to the provisions of the law, did not receive the decisive reply of the secretariat of the

county party committee. The investigation carried out in February 1985 by the county party committee was superficial, undemanding, and did not result in decisive measures for improving the activity of the county health directorate and making the culprits answer for the abuses carried out.

The problems, resulting from the investigation carried out by the collective of activists of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, were discussed with responsible persons of the Ministry of Health and measures for respecting accurately the decisions of the party and the laws of the state have been established. The illegal decisions of transferring 36 doctors in training were annulled, and these doctors have resumed work in the units to which they had been assigned. At the same time, the note of the Minister of Health which made such abuses possible was annulled and the people's council of Vrancea County has taken the necessary measures for ensuring the stability of medical cadres.

The secretary for social problems for the county party committee and the deputy chairwoman of the People's Council of Vrancea County was relieved of her respective functions for the violation of legal provisions and for the fact that she did not succeed in properly coordinating the sector of work entrusted to her. The conclusions resulting from the investigation carried out were discussed in the bureau of the Vrancea County RCP Committee, and a stand was taken in regard to such problems, establishing corresponding measures for respecting legality and improving work in this area.

In addition, the director of the county health directorate was dismissed from his position.

It was decided that the Ministry of Health should take strict measures against those who violated the laws.

The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party established that there should be analysis, in party circles in all counties, as well as in the party aktiv of the Ministry of Health, of the manner in which the legal provisions should be respected concerning the assignment of graduates in medical-pharmaceutical education, of the way of using medical cadres, of the way of proceeding in carrying out training, and of ensuring its stability. All of this will bring about a sense of responsibility, the promotion of a climate of high exigency and revolutionary firmness, which will not allow in any place the abuse or violation of the party's decisions and the laws of the state, and which will be of a nature to lead, everywhere, to the improvement of activity and use of graduates of higher education with good results.

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

LCY IDEOLOGICAL COMMISSION DISCUSSES ANTI-TITO STATEMENTS

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 19 Nov 85 p 21

[Article by Djuro Zagorac: "How To Protect the Truth"]

[Text] The echo from two meetings held last week still has a disturbing ring.

The emergence of organized forces whose principal goal is to discredit Tito's achievements and the basic achievements of the Yugoslav revolution was dramatically pointed up in an expanded meeting of the Commission of the LCY Central Committee for the Ideological and Theoretical Effort.

The day before in a meeting of the Coordinating Committee for Recognition and Preservation of the Name and Deeds of Josip Broz Tito associated with the Federal Conference of the SAWPY it was observed that passages from books which have not been properly verified either professionally or socially have been published with increasing frequency. Thus a large amount of inaccurate and harmful material has been launched with the direct involvement of social resources so that the subsequent reaction might be used as a most effective advertising bait.

The concern and anxiety of a majority of the participants in these meetings are understandable; the aim is to impose nothing less than a moral crisis on society by negating our community's basic values.

Historian Pero Damjanovic, who spoke on behalf of those preparing Tito's Collected Works, said that certain forces and circles were attempting to write Tito's "indictment," that is, an indictment of the revolution which he personified. While historians remain by and large at the scholarly level in presenting Tito's works, the "free lancers" have been using half-truths, untruths, and indeed even falsifications of history.

Stipe Suvar called attention to the perfidious thesis to the effect that Tito was a "past master at manipulation" who supposedly led an "unnecessary" revolution in which the nationality question was not settled, which Tito settled at the expense of the Serbian people, that he left behind him federalized nationalisms which will break up Yugoslavia. That kind of "intellectual output," according to Suvar, dare not be underestimated. Its destructive effect could be very dangerous. Suvar cited the story "Our Father," published by the

Serbian Literary Cooperative in Belgrade, which in his judgment is the most revolting thing so far published in that vein as the supreme "product" of that kind.

Our revolution can develop successfully, Suvar believes, only if we have the strength to extend Tito's vertical line, if we are able to continue the best of what we began with him.

The wave of anticommunist speculations and provocations, Slobodan Bosiljevic believes, will not withdraw in and of itself, which is why there must be a constant and persistent ideological struggle on the part of the LC, which must have as its underpinning much more effective solutions to the present social problems and contradictions. According to Bosiljevic, there ought to be much more concern about the causes than about the actual attacks on the figure and career of Comrade Tito.

Yet the most ugly theses are those which proclaim Tito to have been a "skillful" and "cunning" implementer of the policy of Stalin and the Comintern. It is precisely in that area that Tito's actions and deeds have exceptional importance, not only to our revolution, but indeed to the international socialist movement. That thesis, Damjanovic warned, was first posited in some of his writings by Vladimir Dedijer, but Veselin Djuretic "elaborated" it in more detail. That is why it is very important to bring the task of publishing Tito's Collected Works to an end as soon and as successfully as possible. The prewar and wartime parts are done (20 volumes have been published so far), and the material of another 8 volumes has been prepared for publication. A practical problem also arises in the further publication of Tito's writings: The period after 1952 is under legal protection and subject to preservation of secrecy lasting 30 and 50 years, respectively.

Yet there are those who think that no one can do harm to Tito's works regardless of the means and that he does not need any sort of "custodians." Their point of departure is the truth that Tito marked an epoch, that he did not enter history, but created it. They answer those who accuse the revolution, and that means Tito as well, of being "unnecessary" and of having "taken" power with outside help, with the facts of history.

In November 1945, that is, after the armed victory had been won in Yugoslavia, general elections were held. The legal political opposition organized in parties took part in the election campaign and indeed had international protection and support and in fact published its own newspaper. The opposition also included the church, which had been affected by the law on land reform and by the announcement that in the new system the church would be separate from the state, whereby it would lose its ancient economic and political power, the power to rule people, not merely their souls. And what was the outcome of that nationwide referendum? The National Front, the slate of candidates led by Marshal Tito, received 90.48 percent of the votes. This was not an election victory, this was the triumph of the popular masses. Who was it that took power from whom in that process?

Following those elections, for example, THE NEW YORK TIMES even published an article in which it said that these were the "most valid elections in Yugoslavia's history," and the London TIMES especially stressed the "realization that the election committees did their job with an impartiality that was the opposite of the practice of Yugoslav elections in the past," and the elections (at the request of the opposition) were overseen by a group of British parliamentarians and newspapermen.

Yet we live in a time and region where the truth and justice can be "turned" into their opposite, which is why vigilance in preserving Tito's name and works from various imputations all the way to attempts to falsify historical documents is not superfluous. The most recent occurrences in our society should also be looked at in the context of developments in Europe, where fascist organizations are reviving along with a xenophobia based on the 9 million migrants who have left their own homeland, but have not found another one. These reflexes are extending all the way to us, and additional enmities are emerging along with the well-known nationalistic outrages. If we do not resolve the economic crisis more rapidly and effectively, there will be even more room for much of that, and those with the lowest consciousness will begin to offer their own "rescue" programs.

Who is it in our country today who is attempting to deprecate Tito's career and the achievements of the revolution?

Mainly they are individuals who did not realize their own "visionary" ideas; society has not developed according to their conception and recipe. They are now striving to "put" Tito "where he belongs," since it is only by tearing him down that they can attain an opportunity to return once again to the political scene.

Yet those forces should not be overestimated. Especially not on behalf of those who are supposedly trembling about what will happen to Tito's life work, but actually in so doing they are preserving their privileged positions and concealing their incompetence and irresponsibility.

In defending our revolution Tito never failed to recognize both groups. In this he is still an inspiration and can help all those who want to preserve the Yugoslav community, which has come to a standstill for the first time in its development and can recover only with the help of the energies of its revolutionary past.

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

COST, DRAWBACKS OF FREQUENT 'REFORMS' ANALYZED

Belgrade DUGA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Oct 85 pp 17-19

[Article by Slaven Letica: "We Fear Nothing But Fear Itself"]

[Text] Is the principle of change (reform) becoming politically and theoretically debatable for the first time in the history of the new Yugoslavia? Certainly it is a question of "changes of the political system," or, in a more realistic alternative, of "changes in the political system."

The rhetorical question put by way of introduction is very interesting because of the fact that Yugoslavia has based its social existence over the last 4 decades primarily on the reformist principle. Measured by formal political-and-legal indicators, Yugoslavia's development has been literally based on constant legal, political, economic, and technological changes and reforms. Between 1945 and 1984 we projected and in part carried out: 1) four constitutional reforms (that is, four thoroughgoing political-and-legal reforms), 2) some 10 major or minor economic reforms (reforms of the economic system): in 1945, 1950-1952, 1954, 1958, 1961, 1965-1967, 1970-1972, 1976-1978, and 1981-1983, and 3) a large number of reforms of the systems of education, health care, science, and other systems and policies, and so on.

The frequency of reforms and the methodology of preparing them and carrying them out have instilled in the value set of our science and day-to-day policy a spirit of reformism--with all the good and bad characteristics. Among the good sides of that spirit has certainly been the formal or real dynamism of society, and a mass psychology of anticonservatism. The bad sides of the constant reformist practice have been and are a kind of reformist adventurism (the practice of learning from mistakes) and a mass psychosis as to the temporary and short-lived nature of all the so-called "features of the system" (which has introduced into business policy the ideals of speculativeness and the short run rather than the long run and stability).

So, when a dispute (theoretical and political) arises all of a sudden concerning the principle of change in a social community like that, it is very interesting--at least at the level of speculative theory--to analyze the circumstances and causes of its occurrence.

Among the possible explanations of the causes of "resistance to change" at least three deserve close attention.

The first is based on the thesis, which is logically difficult to refute, that in principle reforms are easier to carry out in a period of prosperity than in a time of manifest (economic) and latent (political) crisis. The crisis above all gives rise to a narrowing of the economic potential for preparation and realization of reforms. And then the crisis gives rise to a mass psychosis of a fear of change. This has been demonstrated by many of our own and foreign experiences with crises.

Many countries experienced the paralyzing role of fear (during crisis) in their economic and social life (and the swelling up of conservative tendencies in science and policy) during the period of the Great Crisis (1929-1933) and the contemporary economic crisis (1973-1979). Probably that fear can in part explain why conservatism is in political fashion in the world today. In the most frequently quoted sentence of his inaugural address ("We have nothing to fear but fear itself"), for example, Roosevelt in 1933 dramatically called to the attention of the scientific and political public of the United States at that time the negative role of fear in the economic and social cultural life of a society affected by crisis. As Galbraith writes: "...Fear--the fear of not having a job, of losing the farm, of having nowhere to live, of losing bank savings, or one's own company--drives people to behave with a caution that is unnecessary and unreasonable and in that way only makes their economic situation worse(...)" ("Money," p 247). The spontaneous psychological reaction to crisis is usually dual: a rhetorical desire for (radical) changes, and in actuality a spontaneous return to "tried and true solutions."

The second explanation of the resistance to change in our situation has to do with those who carry out reforms. That is, regardless of the formal and real "leading role" of the League of Communists, for all of 40 years revolutionary thinkers had an informal intellectual and political mandate concerning all the essential political, legal, and economic reforms: Tito, Kidric, Kardelj, and Bakaric (and to some extent, M. Popovic). The death of those men complicates the planning technology and implementation of reforms today. The usual "working groups" and "commissions"--regardless of their name or membership--are having great difficulty arriving at theoretical and political consensus necessary to operational political decisionmaking.

Finally, the third explanation of the causes of the "conflict over changes" takes into account the most important factor: interests and the mechanisms for regulating them. The legitimization of the "pluralism of self-management interests" today has been carrying to the level of a public conflict a multitude of differing and antagonistic personal, social, regional, ethnic, and other interests.

Conflicts of interests have always been present in the process of projecting and carrying out reforms in Yugoslavia. The fact that these conflicts have been articulated more frequently concerning the content of the changes ("concerning the kind of changes that are involved") than about the principle of change (for or against the changes") makes no essential difference in the

character of the conflict. That is, the content of the changes has always been at the base of the conflict. That is also the case today. The only essential difference is that the self-management--federal delegate mechanism for interests is slower and appears at least to be less effective.

The scientists and the politicians who are today arguing with feeling in support of the thesis that radical changes are urgently needed in the political system are inclined to idealize the scenarios and results of all earlier reform projects--except for the last, the so-called "1974 model."

The critical-historical analysis of our numerous forms and reforms, however, shows that the many changes have often not meant a profitable "step forward" for the system--as in political terms they have most frequently been assessed in the processes of preparation and realization.

To some extent I am claiming to be competent to make a preliminary assessment. By accident I happened to take my master's degree on the topic of our most famous reform, the so-called "social and economic reform" in 1965 (famous above all because of the spectacular replacement of old dinars by new dinars, by the closing down of the coal mines, and by the laying off and emigration of manpower as the "untapped internal potential" of the reform). On that occasion I spent 3 years studying the various theoretical, political, legal, and bureaucratic papers and documents of the reform. And I came upon many theoretical and other inconsistencies and cases of naivete in that great project--the suspicion of which was very long regarded as political sabotage. On another occasion I studied the basic theoretical and political documents of our other reforms. To be specific, in the period 1982-1983 I prepared for Television Zagreb the scenario for a series (never completed) of educational programs on the economic crises and reforms in Yugoslavia 1945-1983. In my research at that time I discovered the following:

- 1) that in the rear or on the margins of almost all the reforms there was a manifest or latent economic or political crisis (the reforms were, then, usually forced--curative "responses" to crises) and
- 2) that all the changes (and especially the changes in the concept of the Federation 1970-1971) were accompanied by more or less open theoretical and political conflicts.

I also discovered something else: that our reformist science (the one "which they obeyed" and the one "which they did not obey") has a short and biased historical memory. This at the very least can be said of that science which the general project for getting out of the present "crisis of the (political) system" sees in a "return to the 1963 Constitution."

That is, the logic that the ideological was dominant over the political, the political over the economic, and the economic over the sociocultural was just as valid as a principle of change in the 1963 Constitution as it was in the 1974 Constitution. Only after all that were the relations between the class aspect and the ethnic aspect, which are today being naively debated in terms of theory, established, and the 1963 Constitution is seen as the incarnation

of the class aspect, and the 1974 Constitution as the incarnation of the ethnic aspect. Which and what kind of "class" aspect and "ethnic" aspect?

Since I am concerned in this article with changes as the principle and method of development, for example, of the political system, it is necessary to point to the most important similarity in all of our reforms to date. It lies in the fact that reforms have never been treated as serious projects pertaining to investment and economic development, but rather as (ideologically substantiated) political projects.

They were worked out on the principle of "the end justifies the (invested) means" or "money's no object." I pointed out that fact at one time in two journalistic comments: "What Is the Price of the Constitutional Reform," in STUDENTSKI LIST in 1975 and "Is Justice Made of Paper" in START in 1978.

At that time I computed in START that just the costs of "carrying out the Law on Associated Labor" over the period from 1976 to 1978--concentrated around the processes of drafting and bringing into conformity about 1.5 million general self-management acts--cost the equivalent of building 4.5 million square meters of residential floor space or "1,000 km of the most modern superhighway" (see START, No 257, 29 November 1978).

Converted to today's prices, the campaign of "implementing the Law on Associated Labor" would cost \$4-\$5 billion.

When today we engage once again in the large and spectacular reforms, then we should regard them and treat them as immense, complicated, and expensive investment projects. Investment projects which require that we have a clear idea about the goals, means, responsibilities, and methods of their preparation and realization. Any voluntarism and haste would be just as harmful as passivity and the inability to act.

Preparation of these investment-project reforms could not gain the right of going public at the level of the dilemma which is offered today between "being for or against reforms." That is, every person and every social group is always and everywhere both "for" and "against"... certain specific changes. Instead of the rhetorical question of being "for or against reform (of the political system)?" questions like this should be put: What kind of changes? At what price? In what way? Why? How? When?

Of course, our situation is contradictory as to the desirable method of political action: It demands speedy actions on the one hand and caution on the other. Our situation is also complicated in a literal sense, and not just in the colloquial political sense of that word. Precisely because of that complexity there simply is no single theoretical recipe that would offer salvation, a "way out." The people who believe that they possess the formula or recipe for the way out, bearing such names as "bourgeois pluralism," "a strengthening of private initiative," "a strengthening of work and discipline," "market laws," "reform of the Federation," "a struggle against (economic) nationalism," "abolishing the self-managing communities of interest," "a great moral reform," and so on, and so forth, are in great error.

The existence of "recipes for the way out" would presuppose the existence of some global generator-cause of the crisis. Our situation is "complicated" in the sense that it consists of a fascinating multitude of apparently very small shortcomings and cases of neglect which are caused by a multitude of circumstances and causes.

The error of the "reformers" is similar to the error of the scientist-physician who spends his whole life looking for the cure to some disease in the belief that that disease was brought about by a single cause--by an intruder (microorganism, parasite, or stress). And the disease has always been brought about by a multitude of factors: the legacy of the past, the natural environment, social circumstances, and the way of life. In a way reforms are like surgical operations: They can be successful, but the problems do not go away.

The idea fix, which is a bit metaphysical, of some of our politicians and scientists as to the existence of some great CAUSE of the crisis unknown to others and of a great--known only to them--WAY OUT of the crisis, has been finding fertile soil in our public. In a public which has a strong traditional root. A public in which a higher value is still put on reading palms and tea leaves than a serious scientific effort, which unfortunately and by its nature includes SKEPTICISM and DOUBT (which are a threat to the reading of signs). A public figure (scientist or politician or newspaperman) dare not doubt or fail to know in a time of crisis; he must "be constructive." He must reject the "petit bourgeois" dogma of "writing what you think" and must write according to the prescriptionist principle: "What do I propose?" Cognitive skepticism and relativism--which are inherent in an age of complicated situations--are today regarded as a professional scandal.

Since the writer of this essay has no formula at all for "the way out," the rest of the space will be devoted to a critical description of the "complexity of the situation" and to possible public approaches to the topic of "reforms."

Our "complicated situation" is usually called a crisis. Crisis is an attractive, but unfortunately altogether imprecise term. A term which requires additional clarifications as to the form of the crisis that is in question, whether it be cyclical or structural; whether it be economic, political, or social; whether it be a Yugoslav crisis or world crisis, an acute crisis or chronic crisis, and so on.

Our "complicated situation" certainly has two dimensions: The empirical dimension of development and the dimension of mass psychology. At the empirical level our "complicated situation" is characterized by several essential facts: a chronic shortage of money (foreign exchange), stagnation (in technology, the economy, and civilization), the decline of the standard of living, the economy's chronic dependence upon imports, the bureaucratization of economic and social life, and so on, and so forth.

The mass psychosis of the "complicated situation" cannot be illustrated by using the term crisis. It can be expressed much more precisely by the phrase: "pessimistic uncertainty." The principal generators of that mass psychosis are certainly the lines and the shortages, the high rate of inflation,

unemployment, and the general drop in the standard of living. Intellectually this new mass psychosis has been sketched most brilliantly in an article by Dr Josip Zupanov, professor, entitled "Where Is Yugoslav Society Going," published in NASE TEME, No 12, 1982. The author's basic thesis is that Yugoslav society is in the long run entering a phase of economic, technological and cultural, and civilizational devolution (retrogression).

It is a mistake to think that the phenomenon of "pessimistic uncertainty" has struck only our society. This phenomenon has been noted even in the advanced countries of Europe. The well-known French commentator Francois de Closets not so very long ago referred to the mass psychology of Europeans up until the seventies as a phenomenon of "always more [in English in the original]." For all of 3 decades in the "age of prosperity," Closets writes, every individual and every social group became accustomed in the welfare state to get more every year: a higher pay, larger social benefits, greater job security, more privileges (see "The Decline of Europe," NEWSWEEK, 9 April 1984). All of that applies to Yugoslavs. The economic crisis brought a mass social shock after 1979; they are realizing that the future is not a bigger and better version of the present.

The Yugoslav situation signifies a reflection and radicalization of the European situation. Since 1980 we have become accustomed to the phenomenon of "always less and less": housing, money, goods, consumer goods, and travel. And worst of all: accustomed to the impossibility of making a choice--goods, people, and behavior. The mass psychosis of "pessimistic uncertainty" is a simple sum of the phenomenon of "always less and less" plus the question: How long will this last?

Without any doubt whatsoever "pessimistic uncertainty" diminishes the population's aspirations with respect to the future and thereby makes the political task of future reformers of the political-legal-economic system easier.

The question, we repeat, is not "whether" to change, but "what" and "how" to change? At what price and with what profit? Starting from an analysis of the extensive (our own) literature of the type "What is to be done?"--which today would fill an entire library--nearly everything ought to be changed. Including even the people!

That is the conclusion one very easily comes to if he recalls that almost all the key issues of our political and economic existence have been touched upon in the public debates concerning the changes. Questions about federation and confederation, about ownership, about self-management, the League of Communists, class composition, law and politics, the market, the plan, accumulation and investments, political or self-management pluralism, the future and the past, war and revolution, the state, management, bureaucracy, the government and authority, collective leadership, the electoral system, and so on, and so forth.

"All the key issues of the working class movement are open (for debate)," Dr Dusan Bilandzic, professor and well-known political historian, recently declared. All the issues which we believed had been definitively resolved, at least in conceptual terms.

The question which necessarily imposes itself as an important political issue in this situation is this: What political and legal attitude should be taken toward intellectual, that is, also political, pluralism of ideas, views, assessments, and demands? The answer to that seems simple to me: Public discussion should be organized and stimulated, not suspended. Only then will the real makers of political decisions and the real wielders of power be able to derive a real cognitive benefit from the public discussion. Any suspension would have a restrictive effect; the already low level of motivation of public figures to engage in sincere public participation will be diminished even further.

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

ASSEMBLY DELEGATE INTERVIEWED ON CHANGES IN LEGAL SYSTEM

Belgrade ILUSTROVANA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Oct 85 pp 22-23

[Interview with Dr Boro Petkovski, chairman of the Coordinating Group of the Federal Chamber for Preparation of the Assembly Resolution on the Status of the SFRY Legal System, by B. Djurica: "The Legal System Under Repair"; date and place not given]

[Text] Recently, after proceedings lasting 1 year, the Coordinating Group of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly for Drafting the Analysis and Resolution on the State of the Legal System of the SFRY completed the major portion of its job by writing the draft of that document. This is at the same time the first definite contribution to the changes of our political system which the so-called Vrhovec Commission described as "Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System."

That is, a country's legal system, as is well known, is an inseparable part of the political system and it might even be said that it is its other face, the other side of the coin.

Right With Social Power

The draft is now to go through Assembly debates which will give it its final shape, and, consistent with Assembly procedure, a document will be created for action throughout Yugoslavia. The official announcement on the work of the Coordinating Group emphasized that the principal characteristic of the draft is the further affirmation of the class nature of our legal system, and this was also the occasion to interview the chairman of the group, Dr Boro Petkovski, who has been a delegate from SR [Socialist Republic] Macedonia for 7 years now, and who is well known for his professional contributions in building no other than the sociopolitical and legal system.

[Question] What are the manifestations of the class nature of our legal system, and to what extent has our practice to date brought us closer to that basic principle in our law or taken us further away from it?

[Answer] The central issue of any legal system is its class nature. That is also true in our country. The class meaning of the law which the draft resolution advocates, put succinctly, is manifested in several elements: only



work and the results of work shall determine a man's material and social position on the basis of equal rights and responsibilities, combined with respect for the principle of the equality of the nationalities and ethnic minorities of Yugoslavia. The second element is development and strengthening of the pooling of labor and resources throughout the entire unified economic region of Yugoslavia and achievement of constitutionality and legality.

Practice has both brought us closer to the class content of our law and also taken us further away (Dr Petrovski continued). It brought us closer with the realization that the creation of law is not a technical and organizational activity, but a social, class, scientific, and professional activity. That is, in recent years this has to no small degree been thrust into the domain of technical organization, which has greatly devalued its social function. I see a loss of certain essential class elements in the fact that the law has not been sufficiently performing its vigorous role in protecting, stimulating, and improving the relations of socialist self-management, that the legal institutions have not been used with sufficient success in combating the deformations that have been arising in the socioeconomic and political system, and that many solutions have contributed to a weakening of the material base of labor. However, the law could not have guaranteed all that under the given conditions, since the present climate has favored its becoming an expression of social powerlessness.

[Question] Did you manage in the draft to indicate that cause-and-effect connection to the political system and do you anticipate that directly opposite views will take up all the room in the debate? Put most briefly: Do you anticipate that the draft resolution will prove to be a generally acceptable document?

[Answer] The draft was drawn up on the basis of the analysis prepared previously concerning the status, the basic problems, and the directions of further development of the SFRY legal system, which consisted of seven separate documents, all of them together taking up several hundred pages. By and large the analysis cleared up the most essential issues. If directly opposed opinions do arise, there is no reason to be horrified at that. An abundance of opinions can only contribute to the finding of the best solutions, and in that sense I anticipate that the draft will merely stimulate creative approaches.

#### Expedience Changes a Law

[Question] What was the subject of the analysis, and what views were taken in that process; that is, were there differences of opinion in the Coordinating Group?

[Answer] The analysis covered seven fields, and a separate document was drafted for each of them. The fields analyzed were these: the place and role of the legal system in the system of self-management, creation of the law, application of the law, federal legislation, the legislation of the republics and provinces and the statutes of opstinas and other regional sociopolitical communities, self-management law, and international law from the standpoint of the SFRY legal system. There were differing assessments of individual issues,

but I think that this actually helped us in proposing solutions which I believe will contribute to further advancement and realization of the legal system!

[Question] The draft stresses the need for "further democratization of the process of creating the law and for strict observance of the obligations assumed." Indirectly, this means that even the Coordinating Group did not judge the present situation to be satisfactory?

[Answer] We did not give a favorable assessment to much of the content of the present situation in both the creation and the application of the law. The constructive thing related to the creation of the law is that there have been more and more conditions for the working people in self-managing organizations and communities to regulate and apply standards to their socioeconomic and other relations directly. In this way the creation of the law becomes an inalienable right, duty, and responsibility of the working people organized through self-management.

But the bad thing is that this commitment has been achieved only slowly. In social practice there has been a marked separation of the creation of the law from its application. It is bad that government bodies and then professional management bodies and others have the dominant influence in creation of the law. The illusion of the omnipotence of government regulation of socioeconomic and other social relations has dug in deep roots everywhere. This illusion goes back to the idea of the omnipotence of the law, of norms in general, regardless of real social relations.

I would say that the processes of creating the law by all those involved in that creation have not been sufficiently synchronized. This has resulted in insufficient internal compatibility, consistency, and uniformity in the development of the law even when we refer only to federal legislation. That is, the destiny of every legal system is dependent upon its application. Only a body of law which is implemented serves its purpose. This is an essential criterion of its social value. But the most serious problem of our legal system has been the failure to apply the body of law, laws and other regulations and general acts.

#### The Workers Get the Change

Nonenforcement is also the main cause for the decline in the prestige of the legal system and thereby the respect for legality in general. This tends to detract from confidence in certain essential contents of the law and thereby from its class nature as well. For example, there have been widespread cases of substituting the principle of expediency for the principle of constitutionality and legality.... Direct relations have not been established between the social and material position of the workingman and citizen and his relation toward constitutionality and legality.

[Question] By contrast with certain jurists and politicians, your group has taken the position that the "nonapplication of the law" has its roots in the political system, that is--as it is stated in the draft--in the "inappropriate

functioning of government and political organizations and political institutions."

[Answer] This question really does touch very seriously upon the relationship between the political system and the legal system. Many problems only appear to be expressed as something originating in the legal system, when in fact they are located outside it in the sphere of the political system. Many even come from the underdeveloped basic production relation of socialist self-management. That is why even our draft resolution was not able to "avoid" the political system, that is, emphasis on certain unavoidable social linkages between those two things. But the assessments which have been more frequent recently to the effect that nonapplication of the law is the central problem in the functioning or nonfunctioning of the political system were not accepted. The essence of what is pinching the political system is the inappropriate functioning of government and social institutions and sociopolitical organizations. The problem of the law is first and foremost a problem of the judicial system, but ultimately the political system also holds the legal sphere in its hands.

[Question] The draft also emphasizes the importance of protecting social ownership not only as property, but also as a socioeconomic relation. What does this refer to?

[Answer] The reference is among other things to the fact that the material basis of labor has not been provided for in all essential elements so that the workingman organized through self-management would decide on the conditions, implements, and results of labor in the entirety of social reproduction. Nor has the principle been guaranteed that work and the results of work determine a man's material and social position. There has now been a drastic reduction in the percentage of income which the workers dispose of. Nor has there been a full identification of authorities, rights, obligations, and responsibilities of the workers arising out of the right to employ the resources of society, not to mention that our body of law has not sufficiently elaborated the concept of social ownership. Thus in practice social ownership is treated more like government or group ownership instead of their negation....

Almost all actions to carry out the law and discharge duties and responsibilities are burdened with very complicated procedures. In some cases it even takes a man several years in order to exercise some elementary constitutional right.

We have never had a more highly developed and ramified system of social welfare, self-management, and social ownership, and at the same time they have never been so widely, strongly, and boldly attacked. That is why we feel that institutions for defending self-management, self-management forms for the self-protection of socialist self-management relations, have not been sufficiently developed in the legal system.

[Question] It is the prevailing opinion among our legal experts that the present legal system is an impediment to technical and social development, since it contains more obstacles and prohibitions than incentives.

[Answer] This is a serious issue, but its essence goes beyond the legal dimensions. In replying I will limit myself to the development of engineering and technology. Many situations which we have in the socioeconomic domain, in a particular domain even in the political system, are today a serious impediment to the inroads of not only engineering and technology, but also of what is referred to as high technology. These limiting factors are as follows: exclusiveness not only within the unified Yugoslav market, but also its exclusiveness on the basis of many administrative and legal barriers toward world movements of high technology and highly developed productive forces, knowledge, and intelligence. The social-class dimension of this exclusiveness lies in the fact that the workers organized through self-management, and indeed the working class as a whole, have not been in a socioeconomic position that would literally drive them to come face to face with the labor and the productivity which have been verified on a world scale.

#### The Need for a Financial Police Force

The law does not set up prohibitions which hinder the inroads of high technology. It establishes norms which reflect the will of the bodies of sociopolitical communities and other factors. All examples in this sphere also confirm the fact that our law has lost certain essential elements of the vigorous role which has a feedback effect on those in the government who make the law, but also on the real situations to which those norms pertain.

[Question] How is one to look at the attempt to revive commissions for investigation of the origin of property, which some lawyers judged to be a disavowal of the law and an unjustified parallelism in the legal system, which ultimately injures even the individual's legal security?

[Answer] I think that instead of reviving the commissions for investigation of the origin of property the question of the work of tax and other authorities legally and constitutionally required to concern themselves not only with conventional tax policy, but also the questions of enrichment at the expense of the other working people and society should be sharpened to the very finest point. We should not forget for a moment that we confront very widespread enrichment not derived from labor, and that has caused serious social and class differences, which are more complicated and in their socioeconomic and political consequences more dangerous than those we had in the past, when we established the commissions for investigation of the origin of property. Thus we have to equip the tax, financial, and other agencies so that they represent a true financial police force responsible for discharging the obligations placed upon them by the constitution and by law.

7045

CSO: 2800/102

POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

SERBS, MONTENEGRINS IN KOSOVO PETITION PRESIDENCIES

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Dec 85 p 3

[Excerpts] The case of the 16 citizens from Klina Opstina and one person from Poljana in Istok Opstina has still not been settled: at the beginning of July they had complained to the Serbian Assembly of pressure by Albanians on Serbs and Montenegrins, and had been sponsored to a large degree by the opstina and provincial government. Most of the statements, according to the working group which examined the entire case, were judged to be untruthful and incorrect. At a meeting on 3 December of the Commission for Petitions and Suggestions in the Serbian Assembly it was therefore concluded that everything cannot be settled only on the basis of completely contrary facts. Therefore, a report will be submitted to the citizens who have come to the Assembly to complain and await their further reaction, and, if necessary, another discussion with all interested persons will be held.

The working group made the judgment that the facts are not correct so as to permit the provincial and opstina government to support the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. Namely, the political security situation in Klina is becoming better. Emigration continues but more because of economic reasons, employment, schooling, etc. Also, the statement that the village of Berkovo is populated exclusively by Serbs and that in the last 10 years no one from here found work in Klina is not correct. According to statements of the working group, the population of Berkovo includes 9.2 percent Albanians and 32 persons from this village are employed in the Klina Opstina area; 19 of these were employed in the last 10 years.

The case has been most disputed because of the protests and dissatisfaction on the part of the inhabitants of Berkovo that one Albanian from Podujevo moved into their villages. They believed this was a special tactic by the irredentists because about 500 million (old) dinars were paid for the house and 2 hectares of land. Although according to the work group it was not a question of pressure, it was concluded that this sale should be annulled and since no other villagers have money to pay for the land, the "Malizgan" Agricultural-Industrial Combine will buy it. Also incorrect is the [alleged] fact that those of Albanian nationality are armed and easily acquire the right to bear arms, while this right is limited for Serbs, because [only] 26 percent of the arms permits are

given to Serbs and Montenegrins. This and other complaints can still be discussed.... The meeting [of the working group] discussed why it has not been determined where the Albanians are getting the large amounts of money to buy land and property in Kosovo.

The commission was also informed at this meeting of the petition by 2,011 citizens which requests a solution to the situation in Kosovo and which was sent to the highest federal and republic organs of Serbia (Kosta R. Bulatovic is the official representative in charge of "contacts"). The petition submitted about 2 months ago was examined by the SFRY Presidency which sent it to the Serbian Presidency for examination. It was concluded that a working group be formed of all those to whom the petition was addressed and that its statements be examined.

/8309

CSO: 2800/98

POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

# CONSTITUTIONAL COURT DISCUSSES RIGHT TO EMIGRATE FROM KOSOVO

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Dec 85 p 3

[Excerpts] One of the conclusions of Dr Josif Trajkovic, president of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court, at its 4 December meeting, was that the emigration from Kosovo is a constitutional question and is the right of the Assembly of this community [Kosovo] to regulate or prevent, but only by the methods, laws, and regulations which are in accord with the SFRY Constitution. The reason for the discussion, which lasted for several hours, was a 1983 request by Sreten Komadina from Titova Mitrovica for the Constitutional Court to make a judgment on the constitutionality and legality for the formation and operation of commissions for establishing the reasons for the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

The Kosovo Constitutional Court, after several months, concluded that the commission which oversees this emigration is not in opposition to the SFRY Constitution. In the last 8 months the entire subject has been taken up by the Yugoslav Constitutional Court. The discussion on 4 December also could not bring the judges of this court to a decision on whether the law which governs the work of these commissions is constitutional or not. It was decided that the court will make a final judgment most probably at its last meeting this year.

Judge Jakim Spirovski during the discussion yesterday said that the law is imprecise and is interpreted differently in practice. It has also happened, he said, that the commissions do not permit citizens to emigrate. In his opinion, no one has the right to interrogate someone as to where and why he is emigrating.

Dusan Strbac suggested that the court be informed also on an existing petition which, as is publicly known, the Serbian and Kosovo Assemblies are supposed to re-examine.

Stana Djukic-Delvalic expressed the view that certain commissions have not met their purpose, that they are informed about emigration but do not prevent it. The commissions' work in registering emigration should be only one form of preventing emigration but not the only method. Ivan Franko said that emigration is a political problem and that citizens are justifiably angry and assert that "the laws are restricting them in changing their place of residence.

Ratko Mocavnik expressed the opinion that it is right that the political leaders of this province of ours supported the formation of the commissions and that this is in accord with the Constitution and Law. But we are asked to make a judgment as to why the emigration of only Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is controlled and not that of others.

Dr Aleksandar Fira noted that the Yugoslav Constitutional Court at one time warned the SFRY Assembly about negative occurrences in regard to emigration. And at the time a concrete request is made one should ascertain whether everything has been done in accord with the Constitution and the Law.

Dr Vasil Grivcev warned that it is one thing to form a commission and another to give it authority which it does not have according to the Constitution.

One got the impression from the discussion that most of the judges believe that the commissions are based on the authority of the assemblies but they [the assemblies] must precisely and thoroughly examine how they operate. The dilemma now remains as to what will be achieved by issuing a decision, for instance, eliminating the commissions; whether the Constitutional Court could then be accused of protecting emigration, or conversely, whether the commissions will be permitted to operate as they like.

Judge Ramadan Vranici stressed that the work of the commission should not be linked to the [above-mentioned] petition, and that he and professional advisor Dragoljub Aleksic had confirmed on the spot [in Kosovo] that the commissions are not issuing regulations, that they are giving only necessary information to the internal affairs organs which according to law seek their opinion when someone asks to...move.

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CSO: 2800/98



POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

FRG PAPER VIEWS POOR ETHNIC RELATIONS IN KOSOVO

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 9 Dec 85 p 12

[Article by Viktor Meier: "Oppression, Families Held Liable for Actions of One of Their Members: Albanians and Serbians Get Along Poorly in Kosovo"]

[Text] Pristina, December--A stone house surrounded by a fence in the center of the village houses the local administration. The police station, whose location is central for some other villages as well, is outside the inhabited area on the main street. The web of informants radiates out from the local authority, penetrating into every group of houses, every family. The informants are under constant pressure: If they do not report unpleasant incidents or conversations to the authorities, they are reprimanded. If someone is denounced, the police come and arrest him. In Kosovo every Albanian seems to be guilty automatically.

The authorities are taking advantage of the old Albanian customs which have no support under the present legal system. In cases where an offense with political overtones has been committed, the police, the authorities and the so-called political organizations join forces to "isolate" the entire family of the presumed offender. The family can no longer receive visitors, nor can it visit other people. Priests and hodjas are even required to refuse spiritual counsel of families being punished in this way, and cannot go to them or receive them at church or mosque. If they refuse to go along with this policy, it is held against them. This "isolation," according to Albanians, is first of all a mis use of the old Albanian common law, and secondly, it represents "Sippenhaft," the holding of an entire family liable for the actions of one of its members; it involves innocent people, and thus runs counter to both the Yugoslavian Constitution and the penal code, and to human rights in general. The official stance is that these "measures" are not approved of, but are used nevertheless in order to exert pressure in the villages.

With this system of control, intimidation and repression, the Yugoslavian regime and the Kosovo authorities have succeeded in preventing an outbreak of armed guerrilla warfare in Kosovo. The young people who occasionally paint the slogan "Kosovo -- Republic" on walls or on the street are almost always caught. And Albanians who were photographed by agents of the Yugoslavian

police at demonstrations in Switzerland or the FRG are still being sentenced two or three years later.

Stern measures can make sense if they are accompanied by constructive political action. In Kosovo, however, this is only part of the case. Throughout Yugoslavia, there is an increasing obvious contradiction between the intact system of repression implemented by the police and the lack of decisionmaking ability in the political authorities. Either the security apparatus will eventually show tendencies toward demoralization, or the people will come to feel that they are being subjected to senseless, discriminatory repression.

In Kosovo the prevailing political group, which is Albanian, seems to have the feeling that it must legitimize the political struggle for equal rights for Albanians in Yugoslavia by taking energetic action against the "extremists" within its own ethnic group. But because, with its political difficulties, it tends to exaggerate the situation, and because the "Albanian-thinking" Albanians are in the majority, the result is a deep rift within the Albanian population, together with a discrediting of these politics as "Yugoslavian" in the eyes of many Albanians. In the final analysis, this discredits things Yugoslavian and adherence to the Yugoslavian government, and leads to their being equated with "a lack of national perspective." Albanians feel that the conditions of the "Ara Rankovic" have returned, only today the numbers of "collaborators" is much higher.

This is an impression which cannot be shared without reservations, even though there are obvious inequalities. A Serbian in Vojvodina who demanded that his region be recognized as a republic would hardly be at any risk, but in Kosovo a similar demand would be punished by imprisonment. The pressure from Serbia is palpable in Kosovo, and is expressed by the Serbian minority as well. For example, the Serbian-language newspaper JEDINSTVO, published in Pristina, demanded that "finally" when the Albanian flag is flown at private celebrations--weddings, for example--it must be accompanied by the Yugoslavian national flag. The same paper urged an investigation to find out where an Albanian had gotten the money to buy up a Serbian's property "at a good price."

The "buying out" of Serbians and Montenegrins does seem to be one form of the "national struggle" to which the Albanians have shifted since 1981. For example, one afternoon three Albanians pay a visit to a Serbian farmer, most of whose neighbors have already emigrated; they praise the householder, compliment him on his good health and his thriving family, and tell him he has a beautiful estate: it must be worth X amount of dinar. The Serbian--so goes the story in the Serbian newspaper--now has a choice: he can accept the price offered, which usually is a good one, or he can expect that a few months later one of his cows will die in the pasture, his harvest will burn, or even that his daughter will be raped.

On the Albanian side, nobody denies that in individual cases pressure is being exerted on Serbians or Montenegrins, who make up 12 percent of the population, but it is claimed that the emigration of these people, who are still leaving at a rate of about 3000 a year, is primarily from economic causes. Thus there is no reason to consider every offer to purchase land as an "irredentist act." Furthermore, it is said, Serbians and Montenegrins do occasionally come back

to Kosovo, although perhaps not in great numbers, after failing to find work at their new locations. In this case, supposedly, the returnees are guaranteed jobs, usually with their previous employer, although not necessarily at the same workplace, and they are also guaranteed a place to live, depending on existing conditions. There are some Albanians who consider this "privileged treatment" of Serbians, which is not wholly incomprehensible in view of the high unemployment and the fact that in Kosovo, like everywhere else in Yugoslavia, highly illegal bribes must frequently be paid in order to get a job. Many Albanians are especially bitter over the fact that everything Serbians say is immediately believed. This, it is said, can have the severest consequences for any Albanian, and the family of any Albanian, who alleges that he is being oppressed. The Serbians again counter that according to the Belgrad newspaper POLITIKA, out of 258 recorded criminal offenses during the first half of 1985, 159 were directed against members of the Serbian-Montenegrin ethnic group. Relations between the two ethnic groups in Kosovo are hopelessly poisoned.

/9312

CSO: 2300/101

POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

SERBS OF 'KOSOVO-METOHILJA' SUBMIT PETITION ON GRIEVANCES

Belgrade KNJIZEVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian 15 Dec 85 p 3

[Public Petition: "Demands of 2,016 Inhabitants of Kosovo"]

[Text] Exposed to violence unknown to history in peacetime in the cradle of our homeland, we the undersigned Serbs from Kosovo and Metohija are making a final effort by legal means to protect our families' rights to life.

The actual situation is devastating: Part of Yugoslavia has been occupied, the site of our historical and national essence, and fascists' genocide against us Serbs in Kosovo and Metohija has attained citizenship rights. This is not the occasion, nor is such possible, to detail the dossier of the darkest deeds.

Brutal pressure from Siptar [derogatory term for Albanians] chauvinists against us and our families, our properties, graveyards, and holy places, has continued for decades, and unfortunately this has been concealed and covered up intentionally or accidentally. Not even their open rebellion in 1981, against all reason, impelled this country's authorities to call a halt to the implementation of an ideology that belongs, by virtue of both its methods and its aim, with fascism. The achievement of an ethnically pure territory, to which Kosovo and Metohija are close, is the basis of fascist doctrine.

The fact that the authorities in Kosovo and Metohija are hiding behind socialist ideology, instead of conducting radical measures to oppose the movement, is a special tragedy.

While terror is employed against us every day, everywhere and in every place, the institutions of authority in the province remain passive. They do not act by commission. This passive resistance is absolute and active support and legalization for violence. The lenient conclusions of the wider community about the need to alter the situation in Kosovo and Metohija have been hindered by effective official obstruction.

In the meantime, terror against us Serbs is intensifying every day in full view of Europe and the whole world, to Yugoslavia's shame.

Where is this leading?

Convinced that our highest legislative bodies will not, cannot, and must not remain indifferent to genocide against us Serbs in Kosovo and Metohija, we are making a final effort by these means to block fascism's path.

Accordingly, we demand urgent emergency sessions of the assemblies of Yugoslavia and Serbia. As an agenda, we append the following demands:

1. A guarantee that we will achieve our fundamental human rights under the Yugoslav Constitution and international conventions, which rights have been taken away from us absolutely.
2. Let the Socialist Republic of Serbia attain the same statehood status as the other republics in Yugoslavia.
3. The pan-Albanian chauvinists who inspired, have led, and are leading rebellion in Kosovo and Metohija, and who have enabled Yugoslav territory to be seized by pan-Albanian chauvinists, should be removed forthwith from the province's and the republic's institutions of authority and called to account. We also demand accountability from Serb personnel who, by their opportunism and careerism, have served and are serving that ideology.
4. Let the creators of the anti-Serb genocide project in Kosovo and Metohija be named in public, regardless of the positions they may have occupied in our country. For sure, this project is not the result of chance, nor did it come into being solely in this area and in this country.
5. Further hospitality should be denied to emigrants from Albania who have settled here between 6 April 1941 and the present, regardless of whether they were settled under Mussolini's program or subsequently according to Enver Hoxha's plans. They own immovable property on Yugoslav territory, contrary to law, and the majority of them excel in terrorizing us Serbs. Unfortunately, Yugoslavia does not even know how many there are of them, but according to our data there are more than 260,000. Not a single Serb has emigrated from Albania to Yugoslavia in these decades, although there are more than 30,000 of them in Albania according to known data. Exposed to the darkest terror, they simply do not exist as a nationality in Albania. The most responsible individuals and institutions of the country have never before raised this question.
6. Let all sales contracts on sold Serbian real estate be voided urgently, regardless of whether individuals or legal entities extorted them from us.
7. We demand the return of all exiled Serbian families under the supervision of republic-level and republic-level authorities.
8. The several thousand court dossiers that "disappeared" should be reconstructed, dubious decrees reexamined, and radical changes made in the functioning of the judicial system.

9. An official language should be instituted in Kosovo and Metohija and also on the territory of the whole republic of Serbia. This is our right, which has been taken away unlawfully.

10. Let the Albanian flag, with the symbols that it now possesses, be abolished. We refuse to live under a foreign flag in our own country. A foreign flag was always a cause for freedom-loving wars against occupying powers.

11. Dossiers on Ballists [Albanian wartime movement] living in Yugoslavia and abroad, which were intentionally destroyed after 1966, should be reconstructed. Measures required for the security of the entire state impose this as an obligation.

12. We demand from the highest party entities the rehabilitation of all personnal who were discredited morally and politically on account of their involvement in opposition to the pan-Albanian chauvinists; they fell as the first victims of the ideology that has been exposed.

13. In employment and in choosing delegates, the present unlawful rules of representation by quota--which is contrary to the Constitution and fundamental human rights--should be suspended in favor of the principle of parity.

14. We demand that a delegation composed of signatories to this petition designated by us take part in the work of the assemblies in connection with our demands. The delegation would authentically describe and explain the deeds that have led us into this situation. To lead our delegation, we propose Comrades Svetozar Vukmanovic-Tempo [retired Montenegrin politician], Batric Jovanovic [gadfly member of Serbia's Assembly], Todor Slavinski, and Zarija Martinovic [head of Social Accounting Service at Kraljevo and member of Serbia's Assembly].

15. Vastly overdue changes require the emergency sessions of the assemblies to be held as soon as possible--we demand a final deadline of 30 October 1985--in the presence of representatives of the public media.

Conversations up to this point on the problems of us Serbs in Kosovo and Metohija have not yielded results. The present behavior of the authorities in the province deprives a state of its legal legality [as published] and promotes anarchy.

The number of signatories to this petition is of a representative character. We regarded a larger number as scarcely necessary, and the conditions in which this petition came into being--which are not unknown to you--are exceptionally dangerous to our security. Revenge against us and our families on account of the petition is highly expected.

If the positive socialist forces in the republic and the federation should be overcome once again by bad-intentioned forces, we warn that we are no longer in a position to endure unprotected the genocide of the fascists against us and our families.

The tragic consequences will not burden our conscience, for these consequences are imposed by the actual situation, because we are defending our naked lives and the fatherland.

The threat to us Serbs in Kosovo and Metohija marks an absolute threat to the Serbian people in general.

Note: By authority of the signatories, send all information to Kosta R. Bulatovic, 38210--Kosovo Polje, 3 Skerlina Street.

Copies to:

1. Assembly of Yugoslavia
2. Presidency of Yugoslavia
3. Executive Council of Yugoslavia
4. LCY Central Committee
5. Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia
6. Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia
7. Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia
8. Central Committee of the Socialist Republic of Serbia [as published]
9. Veterans' Federation of Yugoslavia
10. SAWPY
11. Serbia's SAWPY
12. Serbian Academy of Arts and Sciences
13. Svetozar Vukmanovic-Tempo
14. Batric Jovanovic
15. Todor Slavinski
16. Zarija Martinovic
17. Serbia's Federation of Writers

/6091

CSO: 2800/126

POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

SERBIAN ACADEMY DEFENDS ITSELF AGAINST CRITICISM

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 19 Nov 85 pp 55-57

[Article by Momcilo Djorgovic: "Who Is Running the Academy"]

[Text] The Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts celebrated the 100th anniversary of its existence and activity last year. That is usually an occasion for summing up results and successes, but also oversights and opportunities for better scientific work which have not yet been taken advantage of. Thus at last week's assembly of the SANU [Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts] (at which its presidium was elected) it was noted that the academy is becoming an ever more important factor in society and is having a more effective influence on policy in the sciences, the arts, and culture in SR [Socialist Republic] Serbia. What is more, numerous business organizations favor the closest possible scientific-technological collaboration with the academy.

This is that handsome side of the relations between the academy and society, which is always somehow taken for granted, and we do not usually call excessive attention of the public to it. Yet there have been efforts (we will see how justified they are) to portray the academy as a den of conservative and oppositionist thought and behavior. Occasion has been found for such a belief in certain events within the academy itself, but also in public statements made by certain of its members. This has led Dr Dusan Kanazir, past and present president of the academy, to emphasize the following in his statement of gratitude: "As for the relation between sociopolitical forums and the academy, I must say that in those relations there have been certain misunderstandings and insufficient information about what the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts is today. We should not conceal that opinions have been expressed in public in numerous media to the effect that there is a nationalistic group in the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts which, as they would like to portray it, is running the academy. I think that we are dealing here with a lack of information. The academy is governed by its presidium and assembly. There has never been anything nationalistic or chauvinistic either in any of our assemblies or in the statements and documents of the presidium. We in the academy wonder why SANU has been the target of frequent attacks, precisely at times when society finds itself in crisis situations...? However, I cannot fail again on this occasion to emphasize that the academy is concerned about the extremely serious socioeconomic crisis, by the ineffectiveness of the political system, by slowness in resolving the problems of the Serbs and



Montenegrins in Kosovo, by Serbia's economic lag, and by numerous other problems. The possibility exists that the present crisis could end in social upheavals whose consequences are difficult to foresee today."

Dr Kanazir also announced a major redirection of all the academy's potential toward society's outstanding problems. Usually the very idea of an academy evokes the association of some boring, dusty, and sterile scholarship, especially in the Balkan latitudes, where always promising improvisation and laziness when it comes to the facts have won out over thorough scientific thinking. To tell the truth, the academy has in fact been oriented toward investigation of the past to a fair extent, though not entirely through its own fault. However, the academy's upcoming scientific research plan orients its activity toward the sciences of the Third Millennium: from robots to AIDS. It might also be said that the people in the academy have become more aware both of their social function and also of their greater historical responsibility. The publication of an interdisciplinary study is thus soon expected in which the situation in our society will be evaluated in a context of scientific criticism, with a guarantee that this is "with the best intention of indicating possible ways out of the present crisis situation."

#### "Desirable Patriotism"

How, then, did the academy get the public image of a "group nationalist" alongside these honorable and well-meaning assurances and promises? Was it because of Djuretic's book or individual statements made by writers, historians, and economists who are members of the academy? Or perhaps because of that prejudice which has never been publicly expressed and confirmed, but which "slinks about" the gossip mill--to the effect that the academy brings together Serbian intellectuals who have had disagreements with the official policy? And not only that it brings them together, but indeed nurtures a kind of competition with the intellectual effort of the party and Marxist thought? As for the latter, the academy's very activity indicates the opposite.

But as for the first, it is best for us to quote the words of Dr Dusan Kanazir delivered at the academy's assembly in the spring: "It would be a mistake to assume that a member of the academy is against the system just because he does not agree with certain aspects of day-to-day policy. I believe he is acting in the best intention to improve our political system."

Incidentally, Dr Kanazir believes, the individual members of the academy speak in their own name, not in the name of the academy, and they bear social and moral responsibility for what they say. He went on to stress that the academy has "by tradition and has remained an institution in which the freedom of thought and speech are nurtured."

Nevertheless, it is implicitly acknowledged that certain statements and opinions were not really subjected to excessive criticism, although the idea that this is an exclusive product of the academy or a pattern peculiar to the academy has been rejected. That is the spirit of the thinking of Dr Sima Cirkovic, who up until now has been general secretary of the academy and who mentioned to us the need to "make a comparative analysis of whether there have been

strikingly more or much more occasions for this kind of image in the academy than in other places in society." He in any case feels that individual opinions cannot be equated with the entire academy.

In response to the question of whether conservative political and social thought with admixtures of nationalism was nurtured in the academy Dr Sima Cirkovic replied to us: "There is no basis whatsoever for that rumor which has been attached to the academy recently. In the academy's specific activity there is nothing either conservative or ethnic, nor any pronounced patriotic line. The people who think and talk about that forget that talk is highly critical everywhere in our public. A goodly portion of it is justified, but another good portion is superficial and harmful. It is also inevitable that the members of the academy as individuals, and also individual committees within the academy, should express their critical opinions, their concern about the situation, and their own way of seeing the causes, the diagnoses, and forecasts. I personally see no reason to be disturbed by that, and I especially do not see grounds for the assertion that the academy has taken a political stand, which would for me personally be highly undesirable, since I do not approve conservatism in science and politics, much less nationalism, which is perhaps the greatest threat to the freedom of the science in which I am engaged. I think that we ought to elaborate precise criteria by which we might judge when we are dealing with nationalism and when we are dealing with a desirable patriotism. Incidentally, isn't there quite a bit of conservatism in what is advocated as the official policy?"

#### Distrust and Time

We wanted to know how it was that Djuretic's famous book was promoted on the premises of the academy and how it was that statements favoring some "third Yugoslavia" had been heard on that occasion. Cirkovic assured us that the academy had no part of that, but had simply allowed the Balkan Institute and Narodna Knjiga to use the hall. Vlado Strugar, who mentioned the "Third Yugoslavia," according to Dr Cirkovic, was not speaking on behalf of SANU, since he is a member of the Montenegrin Academy of Sciences. Incidentally, he is one of the most eminent experts on the National Liberation Struggle, the first PhD to specialize in that field of scholarship, and he received his doctorate in Moscow--which no other Yugoslav has so far achieved. Nor did the academy itself participate in the procedure for approval of Djuretic's book. "I personally was involved," Dr Cirkovic said, "but 80 topics were submitted to us for financing. All of those proposals were accompanied by supporting arguments and references. Are we supposed to be able and required to read all that? Could we have doubted an author who has published books behind him already and who in fact participated in publishing Tito's works? It is my impression that in that laziness of ours, when it comes to accuracy people do not check things out, do not ask questions, but just jump into the fray. What is more, I think that involving the academy in all this was to some extent intentional."

Why intentional, on behalf of what interests, and who could have done it? We recalled that Dr Kanazir himself had noted that there was a certain distrust between the academy and sociopolitical organizations. "At the same time,"

Dr Cirkovic responded to us, "the academy does engage in scholarship, it avoids becoming involved in passing matters, and it has been spared objections that it has advocated the wrong things and the wrong steps that have led to the bad consequences."

In the academy, then, an effort is being made to be perspicacious about what it does, so that it is not associated with the private opinions and public statements of its members. There is also an obvious effort toward free scientific thought that would not be bound up with day-to-day interests. Thus Dr Aleksandar Despic, past and present vice president, has warned that "we as an institution must see that the community around us understands that the duties and responsibilities of a scientist to his research are different from the duties and responsibilities in daily life or in politics, and that joining them together could lead to misunderstandings and undesirable relations. There is a need to show the kind of wisdom that is expected of such an old institution and to resolutely separate scientific work and its results from its trivial use in day-to-day politics. However, as far as scientific work is concerned, the academy would betray its traditions if it did not defend the principles of unlimited freedom of scientific thought. Without it there is no real progress in science.... This freedom presupposes freedom for all thought, not only for that thought which is widely accepted at a particular moment in history. Neither the scientist who engenders them, nor the community around him can always distinguish accurate thoughts from those which are inaccurate. Only time can separate them."

It is likely that everyone would not agree that time is the sole judge and producer of the truth, although certain truths are confirmed or refuted only with the passage of time. It does not have to be taken for granted that science and politics are completely disparate fields, since the dominant political orientation is extremely important to whether the fate of science is good or bad. Those who feel that the relationship between science and politics is resolved in the best way when they both, with mutual respect, work for the good of the entire community, are certainly right. And that means that it is sometimes a wholesome thing for them to be in conflict as well.

7045

CSO: 2800/93

POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

AREAS SPECIFIED OFF-LIMITS TO FOREIGNERS

[Editorial Report] The 6 September 1985 (No 46) issue of SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ, federal legal gazette (Belgrade, p 1343), publishes an 18 July 1985 decision of the Federal Executive Council specifying zones in all republics and the Province of Kosovo which are off-limits to foreign citizens. The decision describes five areas in Bosnia-Hercegovina, three in Macedonia, four in Slovenia, seven areas in Serbia, one area in Kosovo, six in Croatia, and four in Montenegro prohibited to foreign citizens; as well as the conditions under which exceptions to the decision can be granted.

/8309

CSO: 2800/98

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

HUNGARY

MINISTER OF INDUSTRY ON COMPUTERIZED PLANNING, PRODUCTION

Budapest SZAMITASTECHNIKA in Hungarian Oct 85 p 1

[Article by E. N.: "APMS COMPCONTROL '85"]

[Text] The organization of the COMPCONTROL conference was formed in 1968 at Hungarian initiative. Since 1976 the socialist countries also have joined in the series of conferences held every 2 years; this year, with the cooperation of work group WG 5.7 of the IFIP [International Federation for Information Processing], it became an open international conference with the title "Developmental Trends in Production Guidance Systems (APMS--Advances in Production Management Systems)" or "Use of Computers in Production Guidance and Engineering Work." Under the joint sponsorship of the IFIP, the GTE [Machine Industry Scientific Association], the MTA [Hungarian Academy of Sciences] and the IFORS (International Federation of Operations Research Societies), a program was held in the Budapest Congress Center between 27 and 30 August. The significance of the conference is indicated by the fact that a total of 122 papers were read at the plenary sessions or in the meetings of the three sections, 50 percent of these in modern, illustrated form. China was also represented in the list of speakers from 24 countries. Speakers invited from capitalist countries gave 43 talks and 79 talks represented the socialist countries (29 of these were Hungarian). About 65 talks reported on results already achieved or to be achieved shortly.

A speech by Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi opened the conference. He reviewed the trends and major questions in industrial development. He emphasized that computerized planning and manufacturing systems must blend with all of industrial culture. The primary goal is to strengthen design activity. If the products of the machine and instrument industries are to be renewed there is need for design activity which extends to the technological processes of pre-manufacture, parts manufacture and assembly and which is able to further develop machine tools in an appropriate way and can create high level manufacturing cells and manufacturing systems. Along this path one can reach integrated material processing and data processing systems which represent the highest degree of efficiency. To develop these use must be made of methods which build from below upward and of deductive systems development methods. The precondition for solving these tasks is the spread of electronics in Hungarian industry and, before all else, creative human activity increasingly supported by material and moral recognition.

The full text of every talk at the conference was published under the auspices of the OMIKK [National Technical Information Center and Library]; the 4-volume set can be read in preprints and an international edition will appear. Certainly the key word of the conference was integration. Many speakers analyzed the problems, obstacles and difficulties which stand in the path of integration. The attitudinal obstacles must be cleared away. There is still a huge gap between computerized planning and computerized manufacture. It would be better to use, instead of FMS (flexible manufacturing systems) widely used in the international professional literature, FPS (flexible production systems) by which one could include everything from planning through preparatory operations to organization and manufacture. All this requires more profound knowledge, better understanding among the various special areas, cooperation and standardization. The achievements of artificial intelligence and expert systems must be applied to an increasing degree in an approach much more pragmatic than up to now. Since the costs of planning and manufacturing systems integrated with a computer are extensive there is a great risk for investing enterprises and countries. This fact increases the responsibility of researchers and developers to a great extent. There is a need for reliable systems the parameters, real capabilities and price/performance relationships of which cannot be hidden from those who must decide about their acquisition. All this can be realized only by united international efforts in an intelligently controlled dialectic unity of competition and cooperation.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

'ECHO' SPEECH SYNTHESIZER, SPEECH RECOGNITION

Budapest SZAMITASTECHNIKA in Hungarian Oct 85 p 2

[Article by Jozsef Fellegi, Videoton: "Human Speech as Direct Computer Information?"]

[Text] The imaginatively named speech processing peripheral ECHO introduced at the spring Budapest International Fair could become a new tool in the man-machine link, one long hoped for and now perhaps in reach.

In addition to the prospects for its use two technical solutions of the device--the development of the digital signal processor and a theoretically new processing solution compacting speech while enhancing the essence--may be of interest. We give below an outline picture of the device and of its place among domestic speaking machines.

Research and development work dealing with speech peripherals began in our country in the mid-1970's. The methods already known and considered fully developed for mechanical production of human speech provided a basis for this. Here we must note first the use of linear prediction speech processing (LPC--Linear Predictive Coding). Despite the fact that single chip limited dictionary speech synthesizers made on the basis of this process and capable of synthesizing English words were already commercially available (for example, Speak & Spell), the domestic developers still had to solve a series of problems. They had to find a method and tools for providing and entering optional vocabularies; that is, they had to find a way to analyze speech for optional lengths of time and develop circuits for synthesis taking into consideration the domestic microelectronic background.

A number of solutions, differing from one another, were found to reproduce or produce human speech by mechanical means. A research group of the BME-HEI [Communications Engineering Electronics Institute of the Budapest Technical University] created in 1983 a speech synthesizer, called the LIAWOX-1, capable of reproducing a limited dictionary, that is 50-100 words stored in compacted form in the course of a prior analytical process. Independent of this a work group of the Videoton Electronics Enterprise appeared with a similar solution and the professional public could become acquainted with both of them at a talk at the NJSZT [Janos Neumann Computer Technology Society]. Developers at the MEV [Microelectronics Enterprise] were also working on Hungarian language speech from a circuit containing English phonemes. Workers of the Linguistics Institute of the MTA [Hungarian Academy of Sciences] solved the production by mechanical means of language dependent but unlimited vocabulary speech; their

device was capable of creating voice output from text typed in. They thus created the first domestic representative of a "text to speech" synthesizer which is very promising from the applications viewpoint.

In addition to the above, results were achieved in a number of places in reproducing speech by mechanical means through a compacted rendering of speech in some way. Further impetus to domestic developments on similar themes was given by the first Hungarian language book on the subject, an outstanding professional book by Dr Geza Gordon and Gyorgy Takacs which appeared in 1983, "A Digitalis Beszedfeldolgasas" [Digital Speech Processing].

Taking a number of circumstances into consideration and studying primarily the concrete applications possibilities, our work group set as our next task the realization of the LPC VOCODER, a speech analyzer-synthesizer providing real time operation with a vocabulary which could be changed easily by the user.

A device with these properties could be used for substantially more purposes than its predecessor, a limited word synthesizer.

Going beyond the already mentioned possibility, there are other advantages to the fact that the user of the device could himself produce "speech" data blocks of optional duration in any language more lifelike than the impersonal mechanical tone achievable with the "text to speech" method--and thus not dependent on the vocabulary preparation services of the manufacturer.

Human speech rendered in the form of extraordinarily compact digital data lines becomes storable in a computer in the customary way and can be transmitted by data transmission means!

With the creation of the ECHO speech analyzer-synthesizer we feel that we have solved this task in a form which can be reproduced industrially.

#### The ECHO Speech Analyzer-Synthesizer

The device is an independent acoustical peripheral--which is connected to a VT-16 computer via a 4800 bit per second asynchronous interface in the configuration for demonstration purposes. The speech signal is converted into a digital data stream compacted about 20 times, with LPC based essence enhancement, compared to analog-digital transformation with the logarithmic characteristic used in the digital PCM technique.

If we also take into consideration the time compression method (TCM) exploiting the absence of information in speech pauses this digital data stream requires a storage area size of 200-400 bytes per second in the data storage unit of the connected computer. Speech input in this way can be reproduced at an optional time (even permitting the duplex operating mode) in such a way that the data line representing the text to be reproduced is passed on to the ECHO by the computer via a serial interface and as a result of the synthesis the original speech signal is reproduced more or less faithfully. Naturally if TCM is used there must also be a simple handshake data switch control between the ECHO and the computer.



Operation of the device is extraordinarily simple considering the function, and thus its use does not require hardware and software interface tools different from a low speed, asynchronous peripheral.

### Digital Signal Processing

The possibility of converting speech in real time into significantly compacted digital data is desirable but difficult to achieve at present. The solution is given by a combination of linear prediction and digital signal processing.

We do not feel it useful to describe linear prediction here--it is a good mathematical model of the production of human speech proven by experience--since anyone interested can obtain detailed information elsewhere (for example in the cited book).

Approaching it with a heuristic train of thought it might be described as follows:

If a learning algorithm has information about a system or the parameters characterizing the system by virtue of the past output of the process or system being studied, that is by observing these, then it can determine in advance, with a certain probability, the future output as well. The prediction is possible with a certain error, but if we have as a goal the minimization of this error according to some criterion, the stochastic system regarded as quasi-stationary has ever more precise information and as a result we receive ever more precise predictions and parameters characterizing the system.

In LPC analysis of speech the extracted characteristics refer directly to the mechanism of the production of human speech--these parameters are very closely linked with the momentary form of the "adjutage" formed by the speech organs (the tube model), or, in the frequency range formulation, with the output density spectrum of the tone produced by the acoustic resonator system participating in the generation of speech (formant synthesizer).

It is an amazing thing that a basically human phenomenon, speech, can be described with analytical methods and realized with electronic methods.

A possibility for doing this is digital signal processing (DSP) described with the theory of sampled systems, which differs from the methods of computer technology not in its qualitative indexes but rather in its quantitative ones. It requires execution of a series of arithmetic operations performed very quickly on a very large mass of data--the operation of multiplication occupies an outstanding place here--so it is necessary to use a special high speed processor with a characteristic architecture.

DSP is the only procedure which can be used in a number of areas and one of the essential ones is digital speech processing. There are now single chip VLSI digital signal processing microprocessors--for example the TMS 320--but the price and accessibility of these, and not least of all the lack of developmental systems, make their domestic use difficult for the time being. For these reasons we developed a DSP structure built up out of discrete elements--originally it was for high speed modems with adaptive compensation--together with the necessary developmental system. The figure shows the chief characteristics of the ECHO and the DSP processor. It is characteristic of the

performance of the processor that the multiplication operation, of key importance, on 10 x 12 bit operands requires 625 ns.

The processing capacity provided by the hardware is sufficient for complete, simultaneous processing of the analysis-synthesis process, which includes the voiced-unvoiced decision and determination of the base frequency in the voiced case.

The calculation of the LPC coefficients takes place with a sliding character--on the basis of an adaptive, iteration algorithm--which as far as we know is a procedure not previously used for the grid structure, and an efficient one according to our experience.

The ECHO refers the result of the analysis to segments of digitized input speech signals 22.5 ms (max. 30 ms) long regarded as their stationary characteristic. Thus any segment can be characterized by the 8 byte LPC coefficient, which can be clipped further, and two additional characteristics, the amplification factor and the 12-bit information pertaining to the base frequency. Transmitting the characteristics of the segment requires an effective transmission speed of 2400-4400 bits per second.

#### Applications

It is still hard to give concrete cases going beyond generalities. But one can expect a proliferation of actual applications; thus far this has been significantly limited by the fact that it has been difficult to obtain devices ensuring good quality at an accessible price and in a suitable size. We hope that with the improvement in quality--and an end to the cited limiting factors--the possibility in potential applications will become a reality.

But we want to mention one very important application; the real-time nature of the analysis, the degree of compaction and the character of the processed characteristics referring to essential processes make the ECHO "speech" peripheral a promising potential preprocessor for speech recognition--or understanding.

With this one could realize the great dream--a computer that talks and understands speech.

Domestic Achievements in Speech Processing (Taken from Geza Gordos: "Verbal Man-Machine Links," an MTA study, 1985)

	Speech Synthesis (from recorded base element store)		Speech Synthesis Speech Trans- mission	Speech Recognition	
	Speech production from sound links (text to speech)	Speech reproduction from limited vocabulary	Speech reproduc- tion and trans- mission from data generated in real time	Word recog- nition	Speaker identifi- cation, recogni- tion
(1) Wave- form coding, degree of com- pact- ion 1-4		PKI [Postal Experimental Institute]: announcing new phone numbers  MTA-SZTAKI: Compvox (1982)	BME-HEI: recursive prediction method	MTA Acoustical Laboratory BME-HEI: (develop- ments in progress)	BME-HEI (1978)
(2) For- mant Syn- thesis, degree of com- pact- ion 40	MTA Linguistics Institute: Hungarovox Russon (1983)  BME-HEI: Scriptovox (1985)  MEV: Votrax (with SC-01 circuit)	BME-HEI: Minivox (1984, with Philips MEA 8000 circuit)			
(3) LPC, degree of com- pact- ion 20		BME-HEI: LIAWOX-1, 2 (1983)  Videoton synthesizer (1983, with logarithmic arithmetic)	Videoton: ECHO (1985)		

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## NATIONAL TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE NAMES COMPETITION WINNERS

Budapest SZAMITASTECHNIKA in Hungarian Oct 85 p 3

[Article by "--acs--": "OMFB Competition Evaluation; Who Will Get Support?"]

[Text] At the beginning of 1985 the OMFB [National Technical Development Committee] announced a competition for winning financial support to be offered for the creation of computerized local network user systems and closed system teledata services and for the solution of technical development tasks. The results were published on 14 August. There was very great interest in both competitions and accordingly a fairly large number of entries were submitted; the entries were at a very high level according to the evaluation of the judging committee. In addition to professional considerations the primary goal in awarding the financial support was that as many different areas as possible should get support. The second aspiration of the OMFB was that results achieved in the various institutions should be embodied in the user systems.

Six of the 14 projects submitted in the local networks category will receive support, a total of about 43 million forints. They intend to give financial aid to competitors in three applications areas: personal computer systems, minicomputer systems and technological processes.

In the technological processes area the planned process control and production control microcomputer system and remote data processing network of the coking works of the Danube Iron Works will get OMFB support. In the personal computer networks area the entry of MTA SZTAKI [Computer Technology and Automation Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences] got the highest evaluation. Its goal is installation and further development of a computerized local network user system to support hospital patient care and hospital administration at the National Cardiological Institute. In the minicomputer applications category the award was given to an entry of MTA KFKI [Central Physics Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences] titled "Creation at the KFKI of a Local Network Linking Mini and Superminicomputers For Various Applications." The other three winners in the local networks category were: the Gyor Electric Technology ISZ [industrial cooperative] (a dispatcher system based on a TV NKR net using micro and personal computers for heating and IKV [real estate management] enterprises ); the Szabolcs County Construction Industry Enterprise, jointly with the Eastern Hungary Construction Industry Enterprise and the Eastern Hungary EPITEK [construction

industry capital equipment marketing] Enterprise (installation of a local network user system for construction industry production guidance and preparation with coordination among cooperating enterprises); and the Tetenyi Street Hospital Clinic-Dispensary of the Capital Council of Budapest (a computerized local network medical system which can be used to modernize general data storage and leader information systems in any integrated institution of Hungarian health affairs).

The OMFB decided to support four projects in the category creation and introduction of closed system teledata services, with a total of about 12 million forints. These are: a closed teledata service for preferential organized holidays (for the Holiday and Sanatorium Main Directorate of the SZOT [National Council of Trade Unions]); teledata services which can be used in agricultural production systems (for the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Information Center); a closed system teledata information system for leaders of the Capital Council (for the Capital Council); and a client information teledata system based on a Proper-16W personal computer (District XX Council).

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# SPECIFICATIONS OF HUNGARIAN MODEMS

Budapest SZAMITASTECHNIKA in Hungarian Oct 85 p 5

[Unsigned "status report": "Data Transmission Modems"]

[Text] Remote data processing traditionally takes place through direct lines or connected telephone lines with the aid of data transmission modems. The publication of the KSH [Central Statistics Office] titled "Computer Technology Statistical Pocket-Book, 1985" is also the guide for evaluating domestic use of modems. According to this book the average number of data transmission signal conversion units for the 1,321 computer systems operating in our country at the end of 1984 was 1.3 per central unit. A crucial proportion of these were data transmission modems. According to the pocket-book data, out of the 155 remote data processing networks operating at the end of the year a total of 75 were operated via direct telephone lines or connected telephone networks.

When designing data transmission equipment--modems--one must take into consideration not only the requirements of the computer technology system but also, to a far-reaching extent, one must adhere to the international and national prescriptions and standards of the postal authorities. When designing equipment our domestic enterprises manufacturing data transmission modems regard the CCITT [Consultative Committee on International Telegraphy and Telephony] standards as the guide. Thus in traditional data processing modems the interface on the terminal side is made according to the CCITT V.24 or V.28 standard. Domestic modems cover the speed ranges from 0 to 4800 bits per second. In addition to independent desk modems there are group cabinet and card (OEM) types. The latter are built into the modern systems of equipment manufacturers. For those users who must connect several lines at one location it is possible to put the terminating modems in a common cabinet. One can find among the domestic modems types 24 or 33 of which can be put into a single cabinet, so apparently these could serve 24 or 33 terminals. Automatic call reception, automatic answering and similar useful possibilities are also built into some modems. One can regard it is a gratifying achievement that in harmony with modern international aspirations one can also find in the domestic offering duplex mode, 2-line modems. In addition to the directly connected modems there are also acoustic modems which make possible data transmission between devices with start-stop interfaces in such a way that connection to the connected telephone network takes place acoustically by

placing the handset into a specially designed part of the modem.

It can be established that the domestic modems have contributed to a significant degree to the operation of the remote processing systems of the socialist countries.

We have summarized in table form those Hungarian data transmission modems which were developed for series manufacture, are suitable for speech transmission in telephone networks, and correspond to some standard of the CCITT. (In addition, see in the February and March 1982 issues of SZAMITASTECHNIKA a list of domestically produced modems approved by the Hungarian Post Office.) The data shown come from the manufacturers and indicate the status at the end of June 1985.

#### Chief Characteristics of Domestic Data Transmission Modems

Key [table located on following page]:

1. Type (kartya=card, akusztikus=acoustical)
2. Manufacturer
3. CCITT standard
4. Transmission speed, bit/s
5. Line transmission method (kethuzalas=two line, felduplex=half duplex)
6. Method of information transmission (szinkron=synchronous, vagy=or, aszinkron=asynchronous)
7. Modulation process
8. Automatic call and answer (valasz=answer, hivas=call, egyseg=unit, beepitve=built-in)
9. Power requirement, max., VA (es=and)
10. Size, mm, length x width x height
11. Weight, kg
- 12 and 13. Notes
14. AM-12TD synchronous, AM-12TD/SS start-stop; (6) Differential phase keying
15. (1) Manufacture from 1986; (7) Quadrature amplitude modulation
16. (2) Being developed; AM-2400F 75 bit/s
17. (3) Developmental; to be manufactured later
18. (8) Frequency keying
19. AM-1203G VTX modem; group; max. 4 cards
20. Built into VTX terminal
21. (4) Postal authorization being processed
22. (11) Separate unit
23. [blank]
24. Group; serves max. 33 terminals
25. Group; serves max. 24 terminals
26. Separate automatic call unit
27. Separate automatic call unit; 60205: with opposite direction channel
28. Separate automatic call unit; (9) Quadrature differential phase keying
29. Separate automatic call unit; (5) Will appear in 1986; (10) differential keying

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COMPUTER CHAOS, POOR SERVICE NOTED

Budapest FIGYELO in Hungarian No 45, 7 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by Zoltan Tompe: "Little Hungarian Computer Technology"]

[Text] The majority of experts agree that the supply of computers in Hungary is not satisfactory. (The National Market Research Institute carried out a broad survey, on a commission from the OMFB [National Technical Development Committee], of the factors holding back a faster spread of computer technology and of possible alternative solutions. This article sums up the more important findings of this study. An evaluation and debate of the results of the survey is still to come.) Supply and demand relationships differ by category; for example, there is a shortage of large computers. The lower the category we examine the less we can talk about quantitative problems; the deficiency here is rather one of quality. The oversupply of microcomputers has an unhealthy, distorted structure. The many types of Hungarian products mean a senseless scattering of forces. The mass use of western personal and home computers (Commodore, Sinclair, etc.) for purposes for which they were not intended, the overloading of them and the unrealistic hopes and expectations could recoil very disadvantageously in a short time, shake the trust in computers and cause functional confusion in their use.

To a large extent the excessively high domestic prices hold back broad use. According to documentation from manufacturers and the price authority the price of our computers is two to 2.5 times the world market average. But users often feel a difference a good bit greater than this, four to five times the world market average.

High Prices

One cause of the high prices is the present status of material and parts supply. Because of the lack of an added value approach the unrealistically high parts prices have a ripple effect throughout the entire manufacturing process and represent an accumulating price increasing factor. The monopoly situation of the parts vendors and the slow and circuitous handling of business deepen the parts problems. Because of the acquisition difficulties the manufacturer is forced to buy for the warehouse; this increases the feeling of a shortage and causes stockpiling problems.

Among the difficulties of hardware manufacture the standardization environment takes second place after parts supply. Computer technology and microelectronics, inseparable from it, are dynamic driving branches which receive central preferences and supports in virtually every industrially developed country. Here computer technology supports other, deficit branches.

The material portion and central withdrawals combined make up 55-65 percent of the producers price. Thus the responsibility of the manufacturing enterprises in the development of prices is only 35-45 percent. But because of the absence of a competition constraint the manufacturers are comfortable; their primary interest is maintaining the high price shortage market and holding on to the oligopoly situation. They complain, but they realize an outstanding profit without any special effort.

#### Unmarketable Innovations

The greatest obstacle to technical development is the absence of a market constraint. We have not yet found an interest mechanism in which the developer would feel in his pocket how marketable his product was. One can earn more money from a patent here than from wages. As a consequence the developer is interested in discovering entirely new solutions which can be patented. The enterprise is unable to pay for a splendid product idea or an economical manufacturing procedure, however significant a market success it represents, if some sort of patent does not attach to it. Electronics offers a hundred possible solutions for the same thing. But the material interest of the developers is to create various new things incompatible with one another even if they are obviously unmarketable, unmanufacturable or even irrational. This is how more than a hundred types of domestic microcomputers were developed, this is why virtually every domestic manufacturer and product has its own standards, which causes confusion even on the Hungarian scale.

The majority of the experts feel that we represent the front rank in the CEMA trade in every respect. But a comparison of the reliability data for Hungarian and CEMA machines does not support this. A few have observed that our substantive advantage is already a thing of the past, that it is not well founded and that the overconfidence is harmful.

One can find in Hungary more well trained software people who can compete even at the international level. But they represent only the tip of the iceberg. Often we sell only manpower, cheaply, instead of real software export. The domestic software supply is not adequate in quantity or quality. It would be an error to believe that paper and pencil are sufficient for software development. The absence of a modern computer background will sooner or later drag down software development too, which in any case is most disorganized and uncoordinated. There is much superfluous parallel development and a scattering of forces. It is not possible to know what is being worked on where or where it is already available.

The inadequate level of customer service activity is one of the biggest problems of computer technology. Dispatching is slow, there are no parts, repair work is of poor quality, the experts are unimaginative. Unfortunately the more unreliable a piece of equipment is the worse the service is.

Repairmen arrive within 2 hours for an IBM machine with a reliability of over 98 percent. In contrast, the dispatching time is 2-3 months to repair a magnetic disk with a reliability under 70 percent, and one waits 6 months to a year for a spare part.

#### We Teach on Obsolete Machines

The majority of the respondents considered the teaching of computer technology good as a whole. They were thinking here primarily of the popular mass instruction for youth, the BASIC study course on television and the computerization program for secondary schools. But a number cautioned against a lack of proportion and against glorifying short term, easy, apparent successes. The microcomputers in the secondary schools are not really computers and the BASIC language is not yet computer technology itself. It really is important for the students to prepare BASIC programs and have some contact with computer technology. But these machines do not have data protection, networks, floppy disks, line printers or data file management, to mention only a few of the important things.

We have nice successes in mass instruction, but there are problems in real professional training. The experts coming from the universities and colleges are frequently not adequately trained. There is no expressly computer technology hardware training in the technical universities. The programming mathematicians graduating from the science universities are too theoretical, the economists have superficial knowledge, there is no software training of economists. The universities cite their extraordinarily bad supply of tools, they do not get enough reliable, modern machines. Thus the majority of their students are trained in an obsolete, unreliable technology.

#### Line Shortage

Computer technology applications have spread primarily in business areas and are rarely used in the major economic processes. There are a number of reasons for this. There are certain organizational preconditions for using computer technology; there is a need for a certain order, planning possibility, foresight and a certain degree of reviewability of procedures. The informal contact systems, corruption, material shortages and delays cannot be put on a computer. Putting a machine into operation often casts light on such phenomena; indeed, it re-enforces or increases the problems and takes away the enthusiasm of the enterprise leader for buying a computer. The prior preparation of the enterprises is not adequate and computer technology is received in a mood of expecting miracles. When it turns out that computer technology does not end the material shortages and the disorganized, unprofessional, undisciplined work then they feel deceived and get angry at the computer. Usually the decision to acquire a computer is made at a higher level than would be optimal. Then people unfit for it use tools selected by people unfit to do so. Doubtless we have achievements in the mechanization of administration, but computer aid to creative intellectual work is rather backward. But it would be more tolerable if secretaries, bookkeepers and wage accountants worked with worse efficiency; it is a much greater problem if the work of the engineers has low efficiency. In addition, mechanization of areas serving production directly is completely neglected; network applications are

rare and computerization in process control and in industrial automation is slow.

One of the biggest obstacles to the spread of computer technology is the infrastructure, primarily the lack of telephone lines. The real advantages of computer technology could develop via data transmission lines. The lack of these calls into question the existence of computer technology as a whole. In the present telephone situation it is doubtful that an effective computer technology development program can be worked out at all.

Age of Computers by Performance Category (31 December 1984, units)

Performance category	Years since manufacture:	1	2-3	4-6	7-10	over 10
Medium and larger		34	29	51	94	49
Small to medium		290	241	236	220	77
Mini		457	309	316	107	78
Micro		5,243	1,646	899	293	40

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BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN, FRENCH FINANCIAL INFORMATION COMPANY--The mixed Hungarian-French enterprise SG 2-MKB Financial Informatics Limited is expanding its activities in Hungary and abroad. Abroad it has joined in the organization of a number of financial institution informatics systems. In Hungary it undertakes to develop computer technology systems for specialized financial institutions and savings cooperatives and most recently has undertaken to modernize production guidance for industrial enterprises. The mixed Hungarian-French enterprise was founded in the fall of 1983 by the Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank (MKB) and the Societe Generale de Services et de Gestion (SG 2) in Paris. The Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank has a 51 percent share of the capital in the joint enterprise and the SG 2 has 49 percent. The founders established as the tasks of the undertaking the organization of financial informatics systems, giving advice connected with this and developing and marketing so-called applications programs. The mixed enterprise won successes on the domestic market at the beginning. Among other things it joined in the computerization of savings cooperatives; with its cooperation many savings cooperatives began to modernize financial accounting and client service. In their work the experts of the mixed enterprise use the software of the founding French informatics enterprise, which can be used very well in Hungary with only minor changes. They have developed a number of program packages for the modernization of savings cooperative operations which can be used in banks. Since savings cooperatives engage in a number of activities outside of bank work in the strict sense--among other things collecting insurance premiums and organizing group travel--the experts of the mixed enterprise also offer aid in these areas for the computerization of business. The SG 2-MKB has also prepared for activity at a number of foreign financial institutions. Talks are being conducted with the financial institution of CEMA, the International Economic Cooperation Bank headquartered in Moscow, concerning organization of financial informatics systems. In Austria the enterprise cooperates with Data Service, the informatics enterprise of the Zentralsparkasse savings bank network. The Austrian enterprise bought a Swedish computer program package and commissioned the mixed Hungarian-French enterprise with local adaptation of it. [Text] [Budapest SZAMITASTECHNIKA in Hungarian Oct 85 p 14] 8984

INTERAG SOFTWARE OFFICE--The Interag Foreign Trade Enterprise has opened an independent software office to export products of computer technology development. For more than 10 years Interag has already been selling various computer technology development products. They have gradually built up their

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foreign market organization in recent years. They established subsidiary enterprises in the FRG and in Austria which also joined in this branch of business. With the aid of the expanding market organization domestic experts are constantly informed about foreign needs. This helps the continual further development of domestic intellectual products. In addition the foreign trade enterprise plays an entrepreneurial role in financing export. The increase in trade year after year made it necessary to create an independent office. More flexibility and thus a better flow of business is expected from the new organization. It is estimated that the trade of the office will reach 100 million forints in the coming year. They are planning to expand business contacts to achieve this. In addition to their traditional markets they will increase their presence in the Scandinavian countries and on the English market.[Text] [Budapest SZAMITASTECHNIKA in Hungarian Oct 85 p 14] 8984

GANZ INSTRUMENTS TO DEVELOP NEW PRODUCTS--The Ganz Instrument Works (GMM) has begun a development and investment program with OMFB [National Technical Development Committee] support. The standard control instruments now manufactured by the GMM are suitable for the more simple control tasks but the needs of various applications areas could be satisfied only with about 1,100 versions of the present single purpose instruments. The goal of the GMM development is to develop a control family consisting of four members which, while preserving the standard instrument size, would make use of the possibilities of freely programmable microelectronics and by offering considerably more services than today would meet the need for variety. The development is expected to be completed in 1987. [Text] [Budapest SZAMITASTECHNIKA in Hungarian Oct 85 p 14] 8984

MICROELECTRONICS ENTERPRISE PRODUCTION--Machine manufacture makes up about one third of the 2.1 billion forints production value of the Gyongyos factory of the Microelectronics Enterprise this year. Robots have been manufactured in Pilis since 1978. Now robots controlled with electronics are increasingly replacing those operating with pneumatics and a large part of the parts for the former are made here too. This year they will deliver the 400th industrial robot to the customers.[Text] [Budapest SZAMITASTECHNIKA in Hungarian Oct 85 p 14] 8984

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YUGOSLAVIA

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF URANIUM FROM PHOSPHORIC ACID DISCUSSED

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 7-9 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by Radmila Jovanovic: Uranium From Fertilizer"]

[Text] Every year enough uranium is applied to farm fields to fuel several nuclear power plants if it were separated out and prepared. That would also be better for the quality of the fertilizer and for the environment as well and for the health of the people exposed every day to its radiation (in minimum quantities to be sure)!

The fear that in the future, when we build nuclear power plants (four have been planned by the end of the century), someone could hold back the fuel for them and stand in the way of the operation of those electric power giants, casting us into the dark and on our knees, is unfounded! The semi-industrial extraction of uranium from ore and refining it in the laboratory to nuclear purity was done in Yugoslavia some 20 years ago, and the specialists were not even aware of the process in the fuel cycle. It is merely a question of what one wants: one's own technology at any price or for an emergency. At the moment only the raw material is wanted, and there is enough of it.

Our Own Technology

Yugoslavia has several fertilizer manufacturers, but still not as much is consumed as ought to be according to world standards. Present fertilizer production on the basis of phosphates, however, is large enough to obtain sufficient uranium from it for future power plants. Research on this has been done at several places in the country, one of them INA in Zagreb. The work has gone furthest at the Chemical Products Industry in Prahovo, where this spring they completed semi-industrial testing of separation of uranium from phosphoric acid.

"We set up this semi-industrial installation some 20 years ago, and in the eighties we simply made innovations and moved it to Prahovo. There technical uranium concentrate was separated from large quantities of phosphoric acid according to one of the three processes most widely in use in the world (DEHPA-TOPO) and the one that is used most commercially. We knew about it earlier, so that we merely adapted it to the conditions in Prahovo, thus obtaining the best possible results. We developed apparatus for this process from which our



industry will be able to produce everything it feels is profitable to it, and there is no longer any dilemma about whose technology it is. IT IS OURS!" says Milan Babic, technical coordinator of the project for obtaining technical uranium concentrate from phosphoric acid.

The Electric Power Industry of Serbia and Vojvodina and the Serbian Republic Science Community commissioned the Institute for Technology of Nuclear and Other Raw Minerals to do the entire job of obtaining uranium as a fuel for nuclear power plants. Engineers from IHP-Prahovo and "Zorka" of Sabac, which are factories for producing phosphoric acid and phosphate fertilizers, and from the "Boris Kidric" Institute in Vinca have also been working on this in Serbia.

#### Fertilizer Minus the Poison

The first phase of semi-industrial research has been completed, and the job is being continued in the Institute for Technology of Nuclear Raw Materials. Now they are working there with 50-fold smaller quantities of phosphoric acid, and then the basis will be worked out for the technical-and-economic documentation. The people at the institute estimate that this will be ready during the coming year.

Last year 3.1 percent of all the uranium produced in the world was obtained from phosphoric acid. Most of the plants for this are standing idle because of the drop in demand and the low price of this raw material on the world market. Incidentally, there are commercial plants even in countries which do not have a shortage even of rich uranium mines--United States, Canada, USSR, Iraq, but also in Belgium. Research has also been completed in certain other countries such as France and Spain, Babic says.

"The key question concerning this method of obtaining uranium is how to guarantee long-term supply of phosphates with a balanced content of uranium--phosphorus pentoxide. Our country is already working on this, so that we are also involved. Of course, the needs of fertilizer producers are primary in the long-term securing of phosphates, since uranium is a by-product. The essential thing is that these needs do not run counter to one another," says Ceda Boljanac, director for preparation of nuclear power plant construction in the Consolidated Electric Power Industry in Belgrade.

#### Unification in Building the Nuclear Power Plants

In any case, a technology is being developed in Yugoslavia for extraction of uranium which will be able to overcome fluctuations in the quality of the input raw material so that it is able to separate out this energy raw material even from acid with the lowest content. Plants for purifying phosphoric acid and to separate uranium from it will be built alongside fertilizer plants.

A plant to purify the acid is already being built at Prahovo. Separation of the uranium will yield a purer phosphoric acid, from which it will be possible to produce a better-quality fertilizer, free of that poison. It will also be possible to use this cleaner phosphoric acid in the pharmaceutical and also the food manufacturing industries.



"The most essential phase is purifying the phosphoric acid, and here we are enforcing the most rigorous procedure. Since the country obtains phosphate from several places, it is a good thing for this research to be done at several places in the country. Through an exchange of experiences we will arrive at the best solution for Yugoslav conditions, since ultimately we can unify this technology in the engineering phase. The rest--the refining of the technical concentrate of uranium and so on--is identical, depending on the initial raw material--the phosphate. The most logical thing would be for us to use a uniform technology in the country. We feel that we can arrive at the basis for refining uranium to its nuclear purity by 1990 provided society furnishes the funds necessary for that research on a continuous basis," says Dr Rade Cosovic, acting director of the Institute for Technology of Nuclear Raw Materials.

[Box]

At the same time the search for uranium ore is also going on in Yugoslavia. For our country the question of the price of obtaining it is a relative one. What is expensive for all those who possess rich ore need not be expensive for us once we have to build nuclear power plants. Especially since that means energy security and manifold benefit. Calculations on the commercial benefit will show whether uranium will be purchased abroad at any particular moment or we will use the uranium obtained from domestic sources. The most essential thing is that it does exist in the country and that it can be obtained to produce fuel for nuclear power plants.

7045

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## SOCIOLOGY

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

## ROMANIAN REFUTES HUNGARIAN BOOK REVIEW ON TREATMENT OF JEWS

Bucharest ROMANIA LITERARA in Romanian 7 Nov 85 p 8

[Article by Oliver Lustig: "An Exception?... Yes, It Was an Exception!"]

[Text] In the 10 July 1985 issue of the Hungarian newspaper NEPSZABADSAG--the central organ of the MSZMP--E. Fehrer Pal devoted a two-column article to my book "A Camp Dictionary," published in Hungarian by the Dacia Publishing House of Cluj, and of which the specialized bodies from the neighboring friendly country have ordered 5,000 copies.

In fact, the article, entitled "An Exception?" does not deal with the entire book, but only with one single passage, which it cites in full. We will do so too. "And Himmler, helped by Eichmann, the entire SS, and the Gestapo made sure that all of Europe, from west to east and from north to south--France and Belgium, the Netherlands and Greece, Czechoslovakia and Poland, Norway and Italy--was exhaustively searched (for Jews--I must complete the quotation). The paranthesis belongs to E. Fehrer Pal. There was, however, one exception: Horthyst Hungary. It was not searched. There the Gestapo did not have to hunt down the Jews, waste time on arresting them, and search towns and villages, as they did in other countries. The Horthysts--the police and gendarmes--rounded up the Jews one by one, according to police registration files, interned them in Durchgangsghettos, transition ghettos, then loaded them on cattle cars and handed them over to the SS at the northern border. The cars were not opened, nor were the engines switched. Only the Horthyst policemen were replaced by SS men, and the train continued on to Birkenau-Auschwitz."

After a short historical review of Jewish persecution in Hungary as of the first racial law of 20th century Europe, the numerus clausus--adopted by the Budapest Parliament at the beginning of the 1920's--and until the deportations of the summer of 1944, E. Fehrer Pal concludes: "There is one thing I want to say in protest of Oliver Lustig's sentence. He states that Hungary was an exception." In support of his challenge the author of the article says that not "only in Hungary were there collaborators who did the dirty work for the Nazis," that collaborators were found in all the invaded countries, and that "Hungarian fascism does not sit alone in the accused box." But the passage in question does not deny those truths. On the contrary, it states that the final solution was implemented in almost all the countries invaded by the Nazis. Horthyst Hungary was an exception not because it was the only country

to enact the Nuerenberg laws or to produce "voluntary collaborators," etc., but because of the manner in which the final solution was carried out.

The sad but true reality is that the deportation of the Jews from Horthyst Hungary was the most harsh and inhumane, the most radical, and it proceeded at an unparalleled rate, making any rescue attempt impossible. And it was not only a matter of collaboration. The entire action--from arrests and internment in ghettos to the loading on trains with the destination Birkenau-Auschwitz, including the guarding of the trains to the border--was organized and carried out by the Horthyst authorities.

In the famous Order No 6163/1944 of the Budapest Interior Ministry, which opens with the no less famous statement that "Shortly, the Hungarian Royal Government will rid the country of Jews," unequivocally asserts: "The Jews will be rounded up by the Royal Hungarian regional police and gendarmerie bodies."<sup>1</sup>

We will cite one example of the zeal shown by the Horthysts. Through Eichmann, Berlin requested that two trains with 50 cars each be set aside every day for deporting 6,000 Jews daily to Auschwitz. In an excess of zeal, the Horthyst authorities provided four trains, thus every day sending off 10,000-12,000 Jews to their death at Birkenau. In order to keep up with this diabolical pace, special measures had to be taken. SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer Rudolf Hess, former commander of Auschwitz, who in the meantime had been promoted to the concentration camps inspectorate at Oranienburg, was again dispatched, upon Himmler's order, to the General Headquarters. "On 8 May 1944 he took over as SS head of the Auschwitz garrison and prepared the installations required for the Birkenau exterminations, in anticipation of the Hungarian deportations."<sup>2</sup> The ovens of the Vth crematory, which had been damaged, were reactivated, new trenches were dug for burning the bodies when the crematories were too full; Bunker No 2, which had long not been used any more for gassing, was reopened, and a new road was built from the unloading ramp to the interior of the camp."<sup>3</sup> After the action was put into motion, Hess had to take several trips to Budapest to coordinate the unusually fast pace of the transports with the capacity of the extermination installations he had.

Amazed by the Horthysts' zeal, Wessenmayer, Hitler's plenipotentiary in Budapest, reported to Ribbentrop at the very beginning of the action, on 31 March 1944 that, "in view of the situation here (in Hungary--our note), the process can be described as uncommonly fast."<sup>4</sup> A few days later he again stressed in a cable that as far as the anti-Jewish measures were concerned, the Hungarian government was particularly active and was proceeding with great dispatch.

Horthy himself, "startled by the international indignation and horrified that he may have to answer for it after the war"--stresses E. Fehrer Pal--said to his prime minister, Stojay: "...I have recently heard that along this line (carrying out the solution to the Jewish problem--our note) more has been going on in our country than in theirs, the Germans, on the other hand, the measures were implemented more brutally, and at times more inhumanely, than in Germany. Although in our country, due to the sins of the past, there is a far larger proportion of Jews than in Germany, the measures taken here to

eliminate the Jews from the economy and from any work in general, have gone farther than in the German Reich itself, after a campaign that lasted there for years. Moreover, in implementing the measures there have often been acts of such gratuitous cruelty and inhumanity... as even the Reich did not commit."<sup>5</sup>

There is another problem, too. E. Fehrer Pal states in the penultimate paragraph: "Responsibility toward our national history compels us not to accept such differentiations, and not to take upon ourselves sins that were not committed by the Hungarian people."

The passage cited at the beginning clearly refers to the arrest, ghettoization, and deportation of the Jews from Hungary. But these sins are not attributed to the Horthyst state, but committed by it. Thus, it is not a matter of assuming other people's sins, but of admitting those committed. E. Fehrer Pal says: "They were committed by Hungarians misled by fascism, by fanatical Hungarian fascists..." He also states that "The bodies of violence--the police and gendarmerie--were permeated by hatred," and that "Unfortunately, the general phenomenon was that the gendarmerie--and the police to a lesser extent--enthusiastically assisted with and carried out Eichmann's orders," and he concludes: "I admit that the personal honesty of a few dozens and a few hundred upright policemen, and more rarely gendarmes, cannot neutralize the collective ("collective" underlined by E.F.P.) guilt of the authorities."

As for myself, throughout the book--as is illustrated by the passage cited--I did not in any way refer to the Hungarian people, but textually, to Horthyst Hungary and to the Horthysts, and more specifically to the police and gendarmerie, since I, like E. Fehrer Pal, am aware of "the collective guilt of the authorities" and of "Hungarians misled by fascism, fanatical Hungarian fascists."

However, I cannot agree with E. Fehrer Pal concerning the differentiation. We cannot ignore the differences, because they existed. It is quite out of question to state that all the states in which a fascist dictatorship was established committed the same war crimes, the same crimes against humanity, and of the same proportions. It is true that "Hungarian fascism does not sit alone in the accused box," but that does not imply equal responsibility.

The chapter from which the quotation in question was taken is entitled "Endloesung" (final solution). That was, as is known, the invention of the Nazis. However, its implementation did not proceed in the same manner in all the occupied countries, because of the different attitudes adopted by the respective regimes, and particularly, because of the scope and intensity of antifascist resistance in the respective countries.

For example, the plan for the deportation of the Jews from Romania was worked out in the smallest detail: specifications were issued for the size of each transport, the number of Jews to be crammed in each car, and the border point through which the trains were to pass toward the General Headquarters. The plan, signed by SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Richter, adviser on Jewish problems at the Reich's embassy in Bucharest, was approved by Berlin, and the embassy

hastened to publish an article announcing the imminent beginning of the Jewish clean-up. Nevertheless, not one train left with Jews from Romania toward Birkenau-Auschwitz. Naturally, this does not mean that there was no fascism in Romania in those years, that the Jews were not persecuted, and that there have not been many and painful victims. As is known, during those dark years, Romania had a military-fascist dictatorship which had subordinated the country to the interests of the Nazi Reich. The government unleashed and supported violent antisemitic agitation. A number of laws were enacted, which dealt a blow not only to the dignity, but also to the daily existence of the Jews: Jews were barred from public institutions; some were fired from private enterprises; restrictions and bans were put on the exercise of intellectual professions; many Jews were dispossessed, etc. Additionally and more seriously, after the outbreak of the antisoviet war, Antonescu's regime organized the deportation of a large number of Jews to Transnistria. Tens of thousands died executed by the Gestapo or because of maltreatment, starvation, cold, and epidemics. Antonescu's men, together with the Gestapo, had innocent Jewish blood on their hands.

However much we mourn the dead of Transnistria and the victims of the Hitlerite-Iron Guardist pogrom of Iasi, we cannot and do not have the right to ignore the fact that nevertheless, in Romania--although the country was led by a military-fascist dictatorship and had been overrun by the Nazi--the crimes committed against the Jewish population did not by far assume the proportions of those committed in other countries subjugated by the Nazi Reich. In extraordinarily dramatic conditions, the traditional Romanian kindness and the scope of the people's antifascist resistance prevailed. In those bloody years, when Europe was afflicted by the fascist plague, Romania differed from many other countries, and constituted a praiseworthy exception concerning the application of the Endloesung (final solution). Suffice it to say that, while in almost all the countries under the Hitlerite boot the great majority of the Jewish population--in some up to 80-90 percent--was exterminated, in Romania the great majority was saved.

A document, which was reproduced and widely circulated among official and private circles in Switzerland, dated Budapest, 19 June 1944, stated: "...From the above you can see that the entire Jewry of Hungary is doomed to die. There is no exception, no escape, no hiding place; we are just awaiting our fate. There is no way to find refuge in a neighboring country. The only country that comes into consideration is Romania, but the Hungarians are guarding the border to strictly that crossing it is almost impossible."<sup>6</sup>

It is of course very painful to have to gauge the gravity of crimes by the number of victims. The crime of sending to death a single innocent mother, a single new born, or a single young fiancée for the only reason that they belong to another race is too enormous to suffer comparison. Nevertheless, it would be an act of irreverence and great injustice not to emphasize that the persecutions unleashed on the Jews by the Nazis and abetted by the fascist regimes in various European countries, were forcefully blocked in their catastrophic consequences in Romania. We should let the facts speak for themselves, being the most conclusive. In six countries--Poland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, the Netherlands, Yugoslavia, and Greece--where close to 4 million Jews lived, not as many Jews were saved from deportation and left

alive as in Romania. It is a historical reality that after the summer of 1940, in the area of exercise of local state power, the "final solution" was not applied, and thus 300,000 Jews were saved. Consequently, there were differences among the states that cannot be negated.

That being the case, I cannot accept E. Fehrer Pal's protest.

I want to believe that other readers in the neighboring and friendly country, the People's Republic of Hungary, have noted passages other than the one referred to and selected, from the entire book, by E. Fehrer Pal. I want to believe that they have understood me correctly, have correctly interpreted my statements, and have grasped the true message I wanted to convey through each page of the dictionary, including the passage cited. Namely that the sentence I pronounced, to the extent that a writer can and has the right to pass sentence, is an unappealable one against fascism--regardless of its color--against racial discrimination and hatred, and against any form of and attempt to debase human dignity.

My conviction is reinforced by the admirable literary essay published by Hidvegi Mate in the 5 July 1985 issue of the magazine ELES ES IRODALOM, which constitutes a genuine plea in favor of the "Camp Dictionary" through its message.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. "Vadirat a Nacizmus Ellen," Budapest, 1958, p 124-125.
2. "K.L. Auschwitz in den Augen der SS Hess, Broad [this name can't be right], Kremer," Auschwitz, 1973, p 123.
3. Ibid.
4. "A Wilhelmstrasse es Magyarorszag," Kossuth Konyvkiado, 1968.
5. "Horthy Miklos Titkos Iratai," Kossuth Konyvkiado, 1965, pp 451-452.
6. "Vadirat a ..." op. cit. vol 2, p 253.

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SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

# STRUGGLE AGAINST 'SURVIVALS' OF PAST URGED

Prague ZIVOT STRANY in Czech No 22, 1985 pp 52-53

[Article by Bohumil Nemec]

[Text] The basic goal of the socialist society, the multi-faceted and harmonious development of the individual, is being reached by a complicated long term process started at the revolutionary beginning of socialism as a social order. The gradual change of science into a necessary production entity caused the growth of complexity, intricacy, and diversity of tasks whose completion still depends more on the ability, awareness and discipline of each member of society. A developed socialist society must be paralleled by an equally developed socialist consciousness, which reaches such a degree of evolution that it manifests itself in high responsibility for assigned work, in growth of education, organization, and social involvement. Without the increase in an individual's consciousness, political awareness and the strengthening of his moral values, any future development of the socialist community relations would be impossible to attain.

The complex development of communist education of all the members of society, especially the young generation, is an important goal of today. Socialism originated and developed as an inseparable part of historical evolution. It contains, beside its new qualities, characteristics of a former social order, and these birthmarks must be surmounted in order to continue further progress.

The need for escalating the fight against these survivals of the past is related to the active struggle of the bourgeois ideologists to infect the members of the socialist community, especially the youth, with a foreign ideology and morality, the customs and traditions of the capitalist society, the bourgeois way of life, and the support and revitalization of the existing social relics of the past.

It is important to keep in mind that imperialism never does willingly give up its goals. The realization that it is impossible to destroy socialism through economic pressure or by military means, necessitates the re-evaluation of the whole strategy. Imperialism developed a broad anti-communist alliance, including all the anti-communist and anti-soviet



factions, along with their reactionary ideological arsenals. The utilization of modern technological advances to influence people's opinions allows them to greatly multiply the production of misinformation, rumors and lies, whose only purpose is to lead the working people's attention away from the completion of pressing social tasks and the revolutionary struggle, as well as to create a myth about the present capitalist society as a "society of guaranteed human rights and material plenty".

Under the conditions of peaceful coexistence of two diametrically opposed social systems, false illusions about the possibilities of class conciliation and a symbiosis of ideologies will often emerge.

These illusions can be very dangerous. Obviously, it is impossible to merge the two diametrically opposed class principles of the bourgeois and marxist ideologies. It is impossible to unite the proletarian internationalism and socialist patriotism with cosmopolitanism and bourgeois nationalism; or to unite the dictatorship of the proletariat with the reign of the bourgeoisie, and a socialist democracy with that of the bourgeoisie. The basic principles supporting the ideology of the working class and the principles of the present bourgeois class are irreconcilably opposed.

This class antithesis is realized only by individuals who experienced it in their lives, or mastered the idea through extensive studies. The young generation, however, lacks either of these means. Therefore the importance of propaganda work emerges into a priority position, where the young generation is concerned, as the lack of experience makes the young more susceptible to the influence of enemy propaganda.

The absence of life's experiences and experiences of the class struggles, along with the dynamism of the ongoing social processes and finally, the rising standard of living and growing material abundance, can all lead some youths into adopting the "small town" psychology which manifests itself on one hand in downplaying of the successes of the socialist development, and on the other hand in the uncritical awe of the "western" lifestyle.

The provincial mentality is a prominent enemy of the socialist way of life. Various occurrences of the "small town" mentality and the provincial bourgeois lifestyle, are in our society, unwanted but to a certain degree objective manifestations. Even in socialism, there are functioning parts of the previous social system, primarily the old division of labor, the supply and demand relationship, and the law of labor theory of value, and others. Even the application of the principle of the economic incentive is in reality a survival of a bourgeois law, because of the use of the same measuring standard for varied individuals.

Beside these, in the mind of an individual independent factors, the sources of provincialism are factors of purely subjective nature. Every step of progress in the socialism development effort is invariably joined by



an increase in demands on the consciousness of the people, and on the use of more ambitious, professional, political and moral criteria, by which are judged all their activities. Not all are able to keep up with this increase in demands and simply resign. Resignation is a manifestation of provincialism, an attempt to "hide", to close oneself in, to stop perfecting oneself. By and large, these are not expressions of ill will, and therefore it is impossible, in most cases, to consider the individual as a willfull enemy of the state; however, he is someone who, in his own way, attempts desertion and could by his example drag others with him. It is not possible to be morally outraged at the provincialist or to sentimentally pity him, but it is necessary to change mentality in a goal oriented manner. The provincialist must be therefore re-educated, against his will if need be, not only for public good but for his own good as well.

To analyze the provincialist, a pattern with a prepared "list" of characteristics, can not be used. Because of certain surviving objective presumptions of his existence, not everyone who shows certain provincialist tendencies, at times, is not necessarily a provincialist. Therefore, to determine who is a provincialist it is imperative to analyze the major factor of his activities as a whole, in the broader time frame of a specific interval. In any case, it is not possible to judge provincialism from an isolated or one sidedly selected statements or actions of this or that individual.

A characteristic typical of a provincial outlook is the elevation of the individual's needs above those of the whole society. Opportunism, consisting of the discrepancy between words and deeds, the pretense of community activity while ruthlessly pursuing personal individual goals; is one of the serious problems, and is not to be underestimated. There is still a place for the application of this attitude toward society, and that is the creation of individual "family socialism". Experience shows that an increase in provincialism is closely related to the problems which follow economic as well as social and ideological development of socialism. Shortages in the economy, trade and services lead to a certain discontent among the citizens. This creates conditions favorable for speculators, who satisfy the demand for goods and services at a high price.

The party, the state, and the whole society must take drastic measures against these developments. The proclamation read at the 15th meeting of the Central Committee of the party stated in part: "In the interest of the absolute majority of people, who work honestly, it is necessary to take more drastic steps against the various abuses, against all cases of slothfulness and freeloading, against the efforts to gain income without work. The tolerance of these, to socialism foreign occurrences, causes not only economic, but more importantly, moral-political damage."

It is necessary to emphasize that these damages are most serious among the young. The communist education is not only realized through schools and youth organizations, but an important, it could be said decisive, part is practical experience, the everyday activity. Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev,

in his address at the celebration of the anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement, stressed that: "It is not possible to substitute loud slogans for real actions or a multitude of bloated rules and directives for actual live work." It is necessary to strip the ideological work of any kind of formalism, since it itself acts against the interests of socialism and markedly contributes to the survival and rejuvenation of bourgeois ideas and tendencies.

The process of overcoming the survivals of the past in the minds and actions of people calls for one necessary condition - mainly the knowledge that these survivals of the past are complex social phenomenae, of which there are many types, occurring in different spheres of social life. Mutually they differ by the degree of their anti society potential, the danger they pose to society (or the individual), duration of existence and stability.

Education must also contribute to the effort to create the need for self education, to oversee it, and emerge from it. To underestimate the importance of self education and to disregard the fact that an educated man can consciously mold his own traits and qualities, which answer the needs of the society's development; can lead to a whole series of negative reactions, such as apathy, lack of confidence in one's abilities, lack of initiative, etc.

It can not be said, however, that the success of overcoming the survivals of the past are purely products of realized education (especially self education). The communist education plays an enormous part in the fight against the survivals of the past, however all of its influence would be without the desired effect, if not for the processes of building of highly developed socialism throughout our country and the correspondent rise in the material standard of living of the working people.

The overcoming of the survivals of the past and correspondent negative occurrences, is dependent chiefly on the development of manufacturing sectors, the resolvment of economic problems, the betterment of working conditions, the creation of conditions for recreation and utilization of leisure time as to contribute to the development of the individual, on the improvement of the material base of the political educational and cultural enlightenment work, as well as on the systematic, complex and goal oriented influence on the mind of the individual. Only the complex and systematic influence of all these factors will allow the molding of a well rounded and harmoniously developed individual.

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## CARE FOR AGED DESCRIBED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Nov 85 p 5

/Article by Jana Casnochova: "Do We Know How to Age?"

/Text/ Our country belongs among those which will experience a long-range increase in the number of senior citizens. This is related to a constantly rising standard of living and new methods for treating various diseases. The result of this is naturally a longer lifespan for individual citizens. The aging of our population has reached such a degree that it has become a serious economic, social, and health problem. Its solution is being sought through important all-societal programs.

In 1977, the Czechoslovak Government adopted a program document entitled "Principles Governing Care for the Aged by Society," which is a coordinated basis for the society's activities in this area. Three years later, referring to this program, the Slovak Government adopted a gerontological program for the SSR and created a government commission whose main goal is to guide and coordinate the care for the aged in accordance with new scientific findings. The program is based on the principle that the aim of socialist society is and will remain to prevent premature aging and diseases among old people. The main goal of the gerontological program is an effort to create a system which would help to maintain the good health and creative activity of individuals until the end of their lives.

With added years, an individual becomes weaker. He is not strong enough to do everything by himself. Sooner or later, he needs the help of others. Such assistance comes from voluntary as well as well paid female nurses and female geriatric nurses. Our country averages two female nurses per health district.

Old age is accompanied by various diseases. They are of such nature that the individual cannot remain either in a retirement home, full service residences, or nursing homes. Such individuals were and continue to be placed in hospitals. This, however, is only a makeshift arrangement and not a solution. Consequently, we have started to build facilities for people with geriatric ailments. In Slovakia, these facilities have 473 beds. Most of them are in West Slovak Kraj in Nove Zamky, Galanta and

Lehnice. However, our needs for beds are much higher. We need approximately 5,000 additional beds. While in 1977 over 13 percent of the population in Slovakia were 65 years old or older, the ratio grew to almost 18 percent last year and will be almost 19 percent at the end of 1990. Additional beds will be made available by building new facilities in Povazska Bystrica and Bardejov, already at the planning stage. Also under consideration is a plan to convert some of the existing health facilities in Bratislava for this purpose.

Each period of human life has its own peculiarities. Old age is no exception. Hence, we must be prepared for such a situation and learn how to cope with age during the time allowed us by our biological makeup. It is scientifically documented that sometime people "age" prematurely because of their own faults. This is the result of inappropriate diet, high alcohol consumption, smoking, physical exertion, "stressful habits," air pollution, etc. To have our elderly under control, to prevent unnecessary aging calls for the elimination of the above-mentioned factors. While our gerontological program is a step forward, compared to existing scientific knowledge concerning aging, it is only a beginning. To protect the health of present and future senior citizens will require much stronger efforts not only by the institutions, enterprises, and organizations but also by each and every one of us.

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SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CONCERN FOR CLEAN AIR VOICED

Prague TRIBUNA in Czech 27 Nov 85 p 5

/Excerpt/ We often emphasize that protection of the environment is one of the most important current social and economic tasks. Efforts to achieve changes in the ecological situation have lately been increasing from both the theoretical and the practical standpoints. In the next 15 years, considerable resources amounting to tens of billions of korunas will be spent on environmental protection and the clean-up of ecological damage. Equipment for cleaning up the atmosphere and water is not the cheapest kind of thing and moreover there is a noticeable lack of some equipment. One could say that we are just now creating the industry to deal with the production of modern, high-quality equipment.

Taken from the standpoint of expenses and the long-range nature of problem solutions, we should currently also be taking actions leading to immediate improvements in the ecological situation. And also we should demand that expenses for their implementation be kept relatively low and that the tools for achieving the goals be effective ones.

But let us get back to motor vehicles. If we consider, for example, that there are about 300,000 of them in operation in Prague on a workday and every tenth one is polluting the atmosphere in excess of the allowable limits, and if we take 40 kW ((sic--probably meant horsepower, which is "ks" in Czech)) as the average power output of their engines, then we can easily equate the pollution caused by them with the pollution that would be caused by the emission of unfiltered wastes over a period of 5 hours by a 1200 megawatt electric power plant burning oil.

The estimate that every tenth engine is operating outside standards is no exaggeration. It is enough for us to check the data on the highway near the museum, for example. The unfavorable status is also made worse by various fixed diesel generators, which are usually in very poor condition, and by work-out general purpose vehicles used in city maintenance.

Obviously, a simple system of fines will not correct the whole situation, even though ticketing is among the effective tools for correction. It would, however, increase its effectiveness if the highway checkpoints

were equipped with measuring instruments which would make it possible to spot an improperly tuned combustion process more rapidly or to confirm the visual and olfactory perceptions by which the experienced technician can find a violation practically without any problems.

Here as well, however, it is true that an effective and lasting adjustment can be achieved primarily by prevention. It is better to avoid the illness than to cure it. But this would require clarification and augmentation of the appropriate regulations on technical inspections of motor vehicles. For example, checking the combustion process, obviously including correction of faults, could be done a minimum of twice a year on all motor vehicles without any distinction. Auto workshops should also be checked. In this case as well, it would, of course, mean increasing the capacity of capabilities for performing tests.

Imports of motor vehicles with two-cycle engines, which in terms of the combustion process have a higher risk of polluting the atmosphere more than the established norm than those with four-cycle engines, are practically no longer a consideration. In fact, "Mototechna" is essentially satisfied with checking up on vehicles with four-cycle engines.

But the two-cycle single-track vehicles remain an unresolved problem, even though the number of motorcycles in operation is trending downward. Of course, such an out-of-tune wreck can pollute the atmosphere in the streets if allowed. It is equally important that the two-cycle vehicles of tourists coming here from the surrounding countries also be properly tuned up.

An important and often decisive role, however, is played by the availability of enough spare parts for carburetors, fuel pumps, electrical components, and all engine parts which affect the combustion process. Even though the situation in this area is improving considerably, there are still inadequacies and these are mainly in the makeup of the parts inventory. We do not underrate the importance of this; the tickets issued by the highway checkpoints can be justified only if there is not any objective reason preventing the motorist from meeting his obligations. One can say without exaggeration that a solution to the spare parts problem, and not just for motor vehicles, is one of the basic tools for positively influencing the further development of the national economy. If we can solve this problem in motor transport with decisiveness (and let us not forget that there are about 5 million vehicles in operation in this country and that there are 47 passenger cars per 100 households), this fact will show up with positive effect in all branches and areas of the economy.

The actions proposed, which is certainly not an exhaustive list, have a common denominator. The expenses to implement them cost relatively little in comparison with the expenses of billions for equipment needed to neutralize environmental pollution or to clean up damages caused by energy, metallurgical, chemical, and others which are important from the ecological standpoint.

Vehicular traffic is, of course, also a strategic factor and the causes of its unfavorable ecological effect can be rectified more easily. For example, we can be very careful that only motor vehicles whose engines meet the prescribed standards for the composition of exhaust gases are operated, but it will also help if we create the material prerequisites (instruments, maintenance, and spare parts) to make sure that the engines are properly tuned. These are expenditures of only millionth parts which cause rapid changes and a very favorable economic effect.

We therefore consider the requirement of only letting vehicles with properly tuned engines operate on our roads to be a priority. This is also necessary from the standpoint of other, higher demands which have been placed on the automobile industry. These are mainly stricter norms on the composition of exhaust gases in the countries to which we are exporting cars, the switch-over to lead-free gasoline, the introduction of catalytic convertors, and efforts by world manufacturers to build the so-called clean engines.

Of course, the expenditures are substantially higher for implementation of these programs and plans. But here again, the principle applies that prevention is by far the best solution. The social resources which may seem high to us at first glance will finally prove to be the best investment.

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SOCIOLOGY

HUNGARY

# CHANGES IN STUDENT AID PAYMENTS PROMPT ANGER, CONFUSION

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 5 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Aranka Rehak: "Gross Anger, Net Wrath"]

[Text] Despite recent rulings, state support for college students does not retain its real value. The students are incited when they feel what little they have is in danger, especially when the authorities do not notice the relationship between income certification and college students' financial aid in time.

Universities and colleges have gotten into trouble distributing financial aid. At several institutions, the usual advances were being distributed at the start of the year before it was realized that the income certification statements were in error. In fact, since 1 January, according to the new regulations for calculating benefits at child-care and educational institutions, parents must report their net income. The same income certifications are required for college students, who had submitted their statements to their colleges and universities in June. The institutions sent the papers to the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, where they were analyzed, and the financial aid bracket for each school was calculated. In August, however, the Ministry of Finance, anticipating the upcoming distribution of aid, announced again that net income must be reported on income certifications. At the colleges, then, the students appeared continually to hand in their modified statements. After a while, a circular from the Ministry of Cultural Affairs also appeared, stating that to avoid unfairness in using some students' net income and others' gross income in calculating financial aid, it must be made possible for everyone to certify their income decreased by the amount of income tax or retirement pay.

"We were up in arms at the conference of KISZ interest representatives in mid-September," said Ferenc Rakosi of the KISZ CC. "We were angry that financial aid must be redistributed, and many were also furious over having to travel home for the income certifications, since they did not trust the mails to get them there on time. But what mostly irritated everyone was that the instructions came late. The letter from the Ministry of Cultural Affairs was posted at some schools, but more often it was not. Not even our handbill reached everybody."



The former interest representative of the Budapest Technical University, Laszlo Furedi, also participated in the conference.

"The students were forced into doing useless extra work," he said. "We had to play with the numbers until the same students got roughly the same financial aid. After all, the number of eligible students hasn't changed, nor has the available money. Then what was all this good for? And, as if that were not enough, I saw with my own eyes the paper from the Debrecen School of Medicine at the conference, which said that they had not even distributed the national scholarships because of this problem. At one regional college, there were complaints that everyone was going to get an even 500 forints, even those who were eligible for 2,000!"

An employee of the registrar's office at the Debrecen School of Medicine, Agnes Petho, is still hoarse: in a short period four-fifths of all the students visited her office in search of information and help.

"We distributed the national scholarships. Students could request an advance on financial aid or academic scholarships as well. We simply did not have the time to distribute the academic scholarships because of the mess with income certifications. We are just now getting around to distributing those, and beginning in October we will distribute the advances requested on financial aid as well. Finally, minds are at ease again."

The new method of income certification has raised a new set of questions. The students began calculating. It was not hard to realize that certifiable income decreased the most in families with the highest incomes, while retired parents showed the least difference between income on paper and in reality. The ranking of applicants for dormitory housing was based on the summer's statements; it is impossible to tell how the correctly and incorrectly completed forms were intermixed.

While the questions were multiplying, something had to be done. As a temporary solution until the standardized income certifications arrive, the colleges are distributing 90 percent of their financial aid fund. Thus for September, October and November, the students will receive, on the average, 90 percent of their aid from last year. In December, the students will receive adjusted aid based on the new income certifications, and outstanding amounts will also be paid.

"This matter has been no small concern to us," said Mrs Lajos Nagy of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs. "We have to multiply and divide over again. Of the 60,000 students enrolled in day programs, nearly 60 percent are eligible for financial aid. They do not need to be afraid that anyone will be hurt by the redistribution. Everyone can count on roughly the same amount of aid as received in the past. And if anyone should accidentally be given an advance which exceeds the final calculation, he is not required to return the money. In fact, certification of net income is fair to everyone, since it reflects the actual situation."

Therefore, financial aid remains mainly unchanged, no one will be shortchanged, and most of the money will be distributed even before December. The directive could have been followed more smoothly had the authorities realized in time that not only day-care children require income certification, and notified the enterprises in time for action. Students could also have received more information from their schools in time. Apparently, however, this would not have changed the confusion and the calculations, since college students are very sensitive to their pockets. But could they be so materialistic? Perhaps they are forced to be, by one fact: in the past three years, the real value of their scholarships and state aid has decreased.

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SOCIOLOGY

POLAND

## SOVIET-POLISH CULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL CONTACTS EXPANDED

### Soviet Soldier-Writers Visit

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] On the 22nd of this month in connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism and the return of the Western and Northern regions to Poland, a group of Soviet writers--veterans of the Second World War, soldiers of two armies (the Polish People's Army and the Red Army)--came to Warsaw. They included Ser Chanzadian, Swietlana Dawidiuk, Aleksander Dudariew, Wladimir Kisielow, Oleg Smirnow, Salomon Smoljanickij, and Wiltor Tielpugow.

The guests paid tribute to the Polish and Soviet soldiers by laying a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at the monument at the Cemetery and Mausoleum for Soldiers of the Soviet Army.

During the historical and literary tour of Poland, the Soviet writer-combatants visited places of common battlegrounds in the struggle to liberate Poland from the German occupation.

### Contemporary Soviet Literature Discussed

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 23 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] A 3-day national seminar of publishers devoted to contemporary Soviet literature has begun in Lodz. The organizers are the Ministry for Culture and Fine Arts and Lodz Publishers with the participation of the culture section of the PZPR Central Committee. The participants in the seminar will acquaint themselves with the newest works and styles in Soviet prose and poetry. The achievements of Polish editors in making Soviet literature and prerevolutionary classics available to Polish readers and in laying out a publishing program for 1986-90 will be discussed. Among others, the Soviet writers Wiktor Talmajew and Wladimir Sawieljew will participate in the seminar.

### Education, Trade School Contacts Expand

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] Cooperation between the schools of higher education in Poland and the Soviet Union is the main topic of talks that the delegation of the Ministry of Higher Education and Trade Schools began on the 23rd of this month in Warsaw. The chairman of the delegation is Prof Genadiy A. Jagodin, who is the head of this ministry. During its visit the Soviet guests will acquaint themselves with the work of our academic institutions and will tour several of them. They will also participate in the plenary meetings of the First National Congress of Graduates of Soviet Institutions of Higher Learning.

On Wednesday during the plenary session, minister Prof Benon Miskiewicz of the ministry of technology and higher schools described the situation in our institutions, especially their implementation of the revised statute on higher education. Cooperation between the two countries was also discussed. We must recall that as part of it nearly 340 persons were sent to Soviet institutions of higher learning during the current year. During the last academic year, about 470 students of the Russian language spent one semester at the Pushkin Institute for the Russian Language in Moscow.

### Soviet-Polish Women Lawyers Cooperate

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] On the 24th of this month, Stanislaw Kolodziej, secretary-general of the ZG [Main Administration] of the Association of Polish Lawyers, met with the delegation of women lawyers from the Soviet Union in Poland for their congress and with its chairwoman Nina Skergiejewna, vice chairman of the Union of Lawyers of the Soviet Union and vice chairman of the Supreme Court of the RSFSR. The guests were informed about the Association of Polish Lawyers and the participation of women in the activities of this organization. The subject of further cooperation between the women lawyers of the two countries was also discussed.

### Warsaw Reunion of USSR School Graduates

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 26-27 Oct 85 p 6

[Text] (Our own service) Nearly 280 representatives of the approximately 17,000 graduates of Soviet institutions of higher learning began a two-day meeting on Friday in the Warsaw House of Friendship. This is the graduates' fourth meeting of this type. The first took place in 1964, and the last, in Tourun three years ago.

The National Meeting of Graduates of Soviet Institutions of Higher Learning was opened by Stanislaw Wronski, the chairman of the ZG TPPR [Main Administration of the Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship]. He discussed the significance of the friendship between these two countries and peoples and brought out the role of the graduates of Soviet institutions in the social and

economic life of Poland and in the strengthening of friendly ties with the Soviet Union.

Next Boleslaw Kapitan, chairman of the Commission of Graduates of Soviet Institutions of Higher Learning of the TPPR, characterized the activities of the commission and its tasks; he recalled the participation of Poles in the October Revolution, their contributions to strengthening the Soviet authorities, and the fraternity of Polish and Soviet soldiers during the Second World War. He also emphasized the significance of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union during the postwar period and the aid and participation in the economic development of Poland and training of personnel. The Long-term Program for Economic and Technical Cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union to the year 2000 signed last year confirmed this significance. He added that reliable, deep knowledge of the Soviet Union must be disseminated, and the graduates of Soviet institutions, who know the reality of that country, its language, and who have good personal contacts there, can play no small role in this area.

In the morning session, guests continued to speak: Henryk Bednarski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Benon Miskiewicz, minister of science, higher education, and technology, and Gennadiy Jagodin, minister of higher education and trade schools in the Soviet Union. Next, minister Jagodin and the rectors of the institutions in the Soviet delegation are awarded medals for their fraternal help in training Polish personnel by the ZG TPPR. During the intermission between sessions, representatives of the Commission for Graduates of Soviet Institutions of Higher Learning laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the Mausoleum of Soviet Soldiers.

In the afternoon, the meeting continued in three working groups: science and technology, economic problems, and education and training of personnel. On Saturday the meetings will be summarized and closed.

#### Soviet Higher Education Delegation Listed

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26-27 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] At the invitation of the minister of science and higher education, a Soviet delegation lead by Prof G.A. Jagodin has arrived in Poland. The members of the delegation included N.S. Kolesnikove, director in the section for science and education of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, A.J. Golubyev, director of a department in the Ministry of Higher and Trade Schools, B.T. Ponomarenko, viceminister of higher education for the Ukraine, O.W. Alekseyev, rector of the Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute, I.N. Orlov, rector of the Moscow Energy Institute, M.K. Rodionov, secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet assistant rector of Moscow University, and S.I. Nazarov, rector of the White Russian Agriculture Academy.

On the 25th of this month the delegation was received by J. Czyrek, member of the Politburo, and H. Bednarski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

During the meeting the guests were informed about the critical problems of higher education and preparation for the plenum of the PZPR Central Committee on national education. The training of our personnel in the Soviet Union over the 40 years of People's Poland was evaluated and summed up. Great respect and gratitude was expressed for the work of the academic teachers of Soviet institutions who have trained several thousand highly qualified personnel for Polish science and culture and for Poland's economy.

On the 25th the Soviet delegation participated in the plenary session and the section meetings of the meeting of graduates of Soviet institutions of higher learning.

#### Messner Meets Soviet Education Delegation

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26-27 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] On the 25th of this month Tadeusz Messner, member of the Politburo and vicepremier, received the delegation of the Ministry of Higher Education and Trade Schools of the Soviet Union led by minister Genadiy A. Jogodin which is presently in Poland at the invitation of the minister of Science and Higher Education. The delegation reported on its visit in Poland and the meeting of graduates of Soviet institutions currently taking place. The current social and economic situation was also discussed. Minister Benon Miskiewicz also participated in the meeting.

#### Soviet Soldier-Writers Continue Visit

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28 Oct 85 p 7

[Text] A group of Soviet writers, veterans of the Second World War, currently in Poland at the invitation of the Main Administration of the Union of Polish Writers and the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army, recently visited the Jeleniogorski Voivodship.

In Jelenia Gora the Soviet writers met with the personnel and the cadets of the School of Military Radiotechnology. They also participated in a literary evening during which they talked about their memories from the war and literary experiences. Among others, Viktor Tielpugov, author of the well-known "Lightning on the Snow" and chairman of the delegation and chairman of the credentials commission of the Writer's Union of the Soviet Union, spoke.

In Zgorzelec, the Soviet guests laid a wreath at the White Eagle Monument at the cemetery of soldier-heroes of the Second Polish Army. They also visited the memorial exhibition for the Heroes of the Second Army of the Polish Army and met with the young soldiers of the Border Guard Troops.

Reunion of Soviet School Graduates

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28 Oct 85 p 7

[Text] On the 26th of this month the 2-day reunion of the graduates of Soviet schools concluded.

The graduates of Soviet schools, it was emphasized, can do much in the area of implementing Soviet-Polish long-term programs and agreements. Their knowledge of Russian technical and special literature, excellent orientation in the principles and mechanisms in the various areas of the economic and technical life of the Soviet Union, greater facility in direct personal contacts with their Soviet partners, and their ability to work in mixed groups, plus their excellent knowledge of Russian (especially technical terms), allows the graduates of Soviet schools a great opportunity in implementing concrete forms of cooperation.

The need to expand the graduates' effectiveness in the popularization of Polish-Soviet cooperation, to develop creative forms of action, and to expand the forms of friendship between the two countries was also discussed.

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SOCIOLOGY

POLAND

## PRESS REPORTS SOVIET-POLISH CONTACTS

### October Revolution Celebrated

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 6 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] (PAP) The Polish people festively celebrate the 68th anniversary of the victory of the great socialist revolution. Apropos meetings are held in plants, schools, cultural institutions, military units, rural clubs and recreation centers, along with social evenings attended by the war veterans and veterans of the labor movement, government representatives, soldier and officers of the Polish Army, representatives of the Soviet Army, as well as Soviet specialists now serving in Poland and assisting in many of our construction works. Most of those festivities are organized by centers of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

An academy was arranged in the State Opera and Baltic Philharmonics building in Gdansk, which, in addition to active members from socio-political organizations, provincial authorities, war and labor veterans, and representatives of the tri-city trade centers, was also attended by a delegation of the Lenigrad chapter of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

A meeting of active members of the socio-political and economic organizations from South Polish provinces held at the General Consultate of the USSR in Krakow was attended by Stanislaw Opalka, member of the Politburo of the Polish Central Committee and secretary of the Tarnow Executive Committee of the Polish United Workers Party.

### Friendship Societies in Warsaw

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Nov 85 p 5

[Text] A delegation of the central administration of the Polish Soviet Friendship Society and the union of Soviet societies for cultural friendship and communications with foreign countries arrived in Warsaw to assist in the celebration of the 68th anniversary of the October Revolution in our country. The delegation was headed by Guram Yenukidze, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, and included Albert Norak, chairman of the Estonian division of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, and



Igor Nikanorow, a smith from the Ryazan machine tooling factory and deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

On Wednesday the Soviet guests met with the management of the national council and main administration of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, and exchanged information about the activities of both societies in an effort to widen and cement the Polish-Soviet friendship.

The Soviet delegation also, participated in the festive unveiling of a USSR political poster, which is displayed in the House of Polish-Soviet Friendship in Warsaw.

#### Soviet Film Festival

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Nov 85 pp 1-2

[Text] (Own report) The days of the Soviet film in Poland entered in the routine phase. Premiere films are shown that recall the greatest achievements of the Soviet movie industry, and also films that enjoyed the exceptional interest of Polish viewers in the post-premiere days.

On November 5th, 1985 a delegation of the Soviet movie industry met with reporters. Nikolai Sychov, chief of the state committee of the movie industry committee of the Russian Federal Soviet Socialist Republic and head of the delegation provided information about problems and matters concerning Soviet film makers, the work of many movie producers, the production of many feature and documentary films, and also about movies enjoying the highest attendance. He pointed out that Soviet movie makers, along with the entire Land of the Soviets, are actively involved now in preparations for the 27th convention of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. For decades the Soviet films has been a steady companion of social life, assisting in the molding of its outlooks and attitudes, while bringing society its entertainment and recreation.

The Soviet viewing public covers a daily attendance figure of 12 million movie goers. The annual production of 39 movie studios of the Soviet Union amounts to 150 feature films, in addition to 100 television and 40 full-length documentary and popular science films, plus 15,000 shorts. Those films are shown in 150,000 movies and houses of culture.

This, our guest emphasized, gives you an idea of the responsibility movies have in a nation's spiritual life, how important is the function of their propagation, and how heavy burden of responsibility a producer with such a enormous viewing public must bear.

The focal point of interest of the Soviet movie industry, he continued, is occupied by problems of the contemporary world, primarily of man with his worries and thoughts, his place and role in society.

Nobody knows better the price for victory than Soviet people. Memories of war years are a subject so near and dear. No wonder then that the Soviet film

dedicates a great deal of attention to the subject of war. Presently the great film of Yuri Ozyerov, "The Battle for Moscow," has been shown on movie screens of the Soviet Union. It is a feature film presenting the first victory of the Soviet soldier. The documentary film "Marshall Zhukov," which is also known in Poland, enjoys great popularity.

We are attaching great importance to the historical revolutionary subject, and enhance the role of Lenin as the creator of the Soviet state. The great Russian and Soviet literature continually provides inspiration for such films as Gerasimov's "Boris Godunov" according to Pushkin, or the presently completed film about Griboyedov by Nikita Mikhalkov.

In response to reporters' questions delegation members, actress Irina Miroshnichenko and actor Yuri Nazarov furnished additional information.

The exhibit in the Polish-Soviet House of Friendship includes posters awarded earlier in this year's eighth contest organized by the Central Committee of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, the chief administration of the movie industry, and "Polkino." This year the first prize went to Victor Sadowski, the creator of the poster for the film "Powiew Burzy" (The Gust of a Storm), while both second prizes were awarded to Mieczyslaw Wasilewski for his posters on the films "Messie Wychowanie (Masculine Upbringing), and Petla Oriona" (Orion's Loop). The third prize went to Maria Ihnatowicz--the author of the poster for the film "Jak to z Sienka bylo" (How it all happened in Sienka).

For the opening of the exhibit appeared Witold Nawrocki, manager of the cultural department of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Union, and Jerzy Bajdor, Vice Minister of Arts and Culture.

#### Friendship Train to Moscow

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Nov 85 p 9

[Text] Moscow (PAP). Leslaw Kolijewicz, PAP's correspondent in Moscow, has filed the following report: On 5 Nov the "Friendship Train" arrived in Moscow. It is made up a veteran of the 1st and 2nd People's Armies of the Polish Armed Forces, former partisans, distinguished students of officer schools and leading soldiers of active services, plus activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society from various areas of Poland.

At the Leningrad Railway Station in Moscow the 340-strong group of Polish guests was cordially welcomed by representative of the main political administration of the Soviet Army and Marines, the main board of the Soviet committee of war veterans, the management of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, reinforced by many former comrades in arms from the times of the common struggle for the liberation of the Polish territories from nazi occupation.

A friendship rally was held at the station, with relevant speeches made by Army General Nikolai Leshchenko, member of the presidium of the central

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administration of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, and Brig Gen Rudolf Dzipanow, head of the Polish delegation.

In the afternoon a meeting took place at the house of culture of the "Krasnaya Priesnia" complex attended by participants of the "Friendship Train" and labor activists, plus a great many Soviet war veterans.

#### Soviet Political Poster Exhibit

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Nov 85 p 7

[Text] On 6 November the Soviet political poster "1975-1985 - For Peace and Socialism" was unveiled at the exhibit held in the House of Polish-Soviet Friendship in Warsaw. The exhibit was organized by the National Publishing Agency, the publishing house of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union "Plakat" (Poster), and the International Press and Book Club "Przyjazn" (Friendship).

The exhibit consisted of about 130 posters representing a ten-year cross-section from the activity of the "Plakat" (Poster) publishing house, which publishes annually about 900 poster titles with an overall output of over 100 million copies.

The subject matter of the exhibited posters can be classified into four groups: the first is dedicated to the figure and literary output of W. Lenin, the creator of the Soviet state; the second deals with the struggle for peace and friendship among nations; the third has to do with the work and lives of citizens of the Land of the Soviets, while the fourth group concerns the 40th victory anniversary. There is also an additional collection: poster reprints from the war years, harking back to those bygone times, including the famous poster "The Motherland Calls," plus posters talking about the struggle and work of the entire nation.

The inauguration of the exhibit, which is to continue until November 25th, was attended by G.M. Yenukidze, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia who heads the delegation of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, L. Loyko, advisor in the Soviet embassy in Poland, and M. Szyborski, Vice President of the City of Warsaw.

#### Educators, Youth Press at Ideology Seminar

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 7 Nov 85 p 5

[Text] On the 5th and 6th of November 1985 the capital was the conference site of a Polish-Soviet seminar jointly arranged by the Research Institute of Juvenile Problems and the Science and Research Center of the Moscow Komsomol College. The topic of the consultations, attended by over 80 men of science, teachers, and reporters from the youth press was the ideological struggle of two political systems and the participation of young people in that struggle.

Opening the seminar, Andrzej Ornat emphasized that the ideological struggle was a struggle for the concept of the world's development and its future. Its goal from the viewpoint of the socialist states was to advance and put on an equal footing all nations. However, the ideological struggle has also its other, darker side: the United States and its political allies have converted the struggle for ideals into a strategy of an ideological aggression aiming at many countries of the world.

The main goal of ideological aggression is to disorient young people, deprive them of the faith in the socialist concept of a world development. Those enemy plots, as taught by past Polish experiences, must not be taken lightly. As we know, Polish youth participated en masse in the events of August 1980, thus making liars out of those who maintained that it had a purely materialistic attitude to life, that it was politically passive and unwilling to become involved.

The declaration of martial law brought confusion and disappointment into the lives of many young people. But even then, as highlighted in the discussions, youth had not assumed en masse the position of the enemies of socialism. The strategy of a long-term patient acquisition of youth, as adopted at the conference, produces good results. Indeed, subsequent poles conducted among youth by the Research Institute of Juvenile Problems revealed that the so-called opposition systematically scored lower and lower on the scale of social trust. The results of pools indicate that the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society is gaining in favor among young people.

The Polish-Soviet seminar concurred with many meetings with youth centers, such as the meeting of the seminar participants with youth activists of the Warsaw University, and a meeting at the automobile factory scheduled for the anniversary day of the outbreak of the October Revolution.

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SOCIOLOGY

POLAND

BRIEFS

SOVIET SCIENTIFIC BOOK EXHIBIT--On 4 November 1985, an exhibit of Soviet scientific books was opened in the library of the Scientific Publications Propagation Center of the Polish Academy of Science in Warsaw. The exhibit consisted of several hundred entries that were published by publishing houses of the Academy of Science of the USSR and the Kazakh SSR Academy of Science. The exhibit was arranged by "Ossolineum," the State Scientific Publishing House, and ORPAN (the district council of the Polish Academy of Science). [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Nov 85 p 4] 12650/13068

SOVIET-POLISH FRIENDSHIP IN INDIA--Delhi (PAP). A Soviet-Polish friendship evening combined with a ceremony of awarding medals and honorary diplomas in connections with the "40th anniversary of the victory over Nazi fascism" was held last Monday in the embassy of the Polish People's Republic of Delhi. The medals and diplomas were received by citizens of the USSR serving in India, namely B. F. Iliarionow, A. M. Diakonow, and A. G. Plonkin--all of whom had participated in battles for the liberation of Polish territories. In addition, for meritorious service in the effort to strengthen Polish-Soviet friendship and brotherhood in arms decorations were conferred on W. Rykow, the ambassador of the USSR in India, and Maj Gen I. Golowanow, military attache of the USSR. The guests viewed the documentary film "From Westerplatte to Berlin." [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Nov 85 p 7] 12560/13068

SOVIET BOOKS IN KRAKOW--(Own report) With its exhibit of Soviet books opened on 6 November 1985 in the halls of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, the Krakow "Dom Ksiazki" inaugurated the traditional November "Days of the Soviet Book." Among 1000 or so titles, in addition to scientific-technological books and books about fine arts, the collection included records, albums, and children's stories. The exhibit was one of a series of shows celebrating the anniversary of the October Revolution. [Text] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Nov 85 p 5] 12650/13068

BEDNARSKI MEETS SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY--Henryk Bednarski, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party met on 6 Nov 1985 with a delegation of the central administration of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Juram Yenukidze, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia that arrived in Poland at the invitation of the central administration of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society to participate in the 68th anniversary of the victory of the Great Socialist Revolution. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Nov 85 p 5] 12650/13068